



## Tomorrow

**Sails pitch**  
Libby Purves on the Boat Show and its floating dreams

**Self-service**  
Bernard Levin on public responsibility and private standards

**Dress sense**  
How good a guide are the many fashion manuals?

## Portfolio

Two readers share *The Times* weekly Portfolio prize of £20,000. Mr Phillip Deeg of Reading and Miss Carol Dowsett of Wandswoth, London. No one won the £2,000 daily prize so today's money is increased to £4,000. Portfolio, price 12p, and how to play, Information Service, back page.

## Kinnock threat to City

Minimum compensation will be paid to City institutions holding large shareholdings in industries privatised by the Conservatives, Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday. But renationalisation would have a low priority.

## Blacks to end school boycott

Black organizations in South Africa are ready to stop the three-year school boycott, but have given an ultimatum to the Government to meet a list of demands, including release of student leaders.

## Jobs strategy

The Government's strategy of trying to reduce unemployment by the next general election is examined in the first of a five-part series.

## Beer price rise

The price of bottled and canned beer will increase by about 2p towards the end of next month.

## Review of the year

A fascinating record of 12 eventful months. *The Times* Review of the Year. Pages 6, 7

## LME warned

The London Metal Exchange has been warned that it may have to change some trading practices to qualify as a recognized exchange under investor protection legislation.

## Tokyo shuffle

Rival party factions are given their due reward in Mr Nakasone's fourth Cabinet, sworn in at the weekend in Tokyo.

## No-jury trials

The Government is expected to act swiftly to end trial by jury in complex fraud cases on the basis of a report now with ministers.

## Rajiv's lash



The ills in Indian society and the sins of his own party were bitterly rebuked by Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

## Work training

Ministers are planning a five-stage national Certificate of Vocational Education in the most radical overhaul of industrial training since the war.

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# Israel prepares to wreak revenge as more raids feared

- The Israeli Cabinet was briefed yesterday on evidence so far gathered on those responsible for last week's terrorist attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna.
- The order for retaliatory action is expected to be given as soon as the Cabinet is satisfied that it has positively identified the attackers.
- The terrorist group behind the attacks is likely to strike again soon, probably outside Italy, Admiral Fulvio Martini, head of Italian counter-intelligence, said.
- The two surviving suspects from the terrorist attack on Schwechat Airport in Vienna are to stand trial for murder, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel is carefully preparing retaliation for Friday's terrorist attacks on airports in Rome and Vienna.

The Cabinet yesterday heard a progress intelligence report on who was responsible for the attacks. Once those concerned have been positively identified to the Cabinet's satisfaction, the order to punish them will be given.

Specifics of what was discussed were kept secret. But Lt. Gen Moshe Levy, the Army Chief of Staff, and Maj-Gen Amos Lapidot, head of the air force, were seen going in and out of the buildings during the meetings. General Lapidot carried what appeared to be maps.

There is a general consensus that the war against terrorism must be continued and that tough retaliation is the only responsible answer to them.

The Cabinet heard President Reagan's message to Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, expressing his condolences about the two attacks. The message was not seen as an appeal for restraint so much as a warning against retaliating against the wrong targets.

The message said, in part: "These vicious murders... are another example of the civil of

terrorism that we must all work to eliminate. Such acts must be condemned and their perpetrators brought to justice. Furthermore, we must not allow terrorists to deter us from pursuing our larger goal of a lasting peace."

According to a very senior source in Jerusalem yesterday, the Government does not consider that correct retaliation in any way weakens the peace process.

"When you have extremists and you know where they are, they ought not to be left unpunished," he said. "Weakness more than firm action harms the peace process."

The source agreed that every act of terrorism did achieve its purpose of disrupting the peace process. "But it is not weakening our determination to pursue peace and weaken those elements who thrive on violence," he said.

There was no question of needing a green light from Washington before retaliating. "We don't need green lights or red lights," he said. "We will act

according to the facts and our needs."

Israel has in the past retaliated indiscriminately after terrorist acts, as it did in 1982 after the attempted assassination of the former Israeli Ambassador in London, Mr Shlomo Argov. But Mr Peres considers this kind of action is counter-productive because it arouses world anger and does not limit the activities of those who perpetrate acts of terrorism.

This is why he authorized the raid on the Palestinian Liberation Organization HQ in Tunisia in October, which knocked out the offices of the organization with surgical precision.

Pinpointing the groups involved, however, needs difficult and dangerous intelligence work, while military action can have hazardous political fallout.

If the Abu Nidal group is found to have been responsible for Friday's attacks, retaliation will be particularly difficult as the group operates mainly from Syria, Lebanon and Libya. An airborne attack on Syria or Lebanon would be particularly dangerous now that SAM ground to air missiles have been deployed by Syria.

## Italians expect new onslaught soon

From John Earle, Rome

Admiral Fulvio Martini, head of Italian counter-intelligence, gave a warning yesterday that the Palestinian terrorist organization which attacked Leonardo da Vinci airport at Fiumicino on Friday causing 15 deaths was likely to strike again soon, probably outside Italy.

"I don't think that the next raid will be launched against Italy," he told the Rome newspaper *La Repubblica*, in an interview. A few days will pass, but not too many.

The admiral said that three days before American intelligence knew of the plot, the Italians had obtained a list of four airports at which a terrorist attack had been considered. These were Rome, Catania, Athens and Madrid, but not Vienna.

Signor Oscar Scalfaro, Minister of the Interior, told an Italian Senate commission two days ago that intelligence of a plot was received on December 18.

Admiral Martini said that the Rome attackers, believed to be from the Abu Nidal group, had been trained in Iraq and travelled via Damascus.

Actions of this nature were intended to prevent any convergence between King Hussein of Jordan, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) leader, Mr Yasser Arafat. Mr Arafat now controlled only 30 per cent of his organization. "All the rest have



M. Jacques Perrot pictured with his wife, Darie Bonthou, before their separation. His old friend M. Fabius, the French Prime Minister, called on his parents at the weekend to express his sorrow at their son's murder.

## Friend of Fabius shot dead

Paris (Reuter) - Police yesterday were investigating the murder of a prosperous Paris lawyer, M. Jacques Perrot, the estranged husband of France's best-known woman jockey, Darie Bonthou.

M. Perrot, aged 39, a keen amateur steeplechase rider and a childhood friend of M. Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, was found shot twice in the head and once in the heart on Friday, just after he left his office in the fashionable sixteenth arrondissement.

Police said he was killed by a .22 rifle and his wallet was intact.

M. Perrot's friend and trainer, M. Jack Hubert-Barbe, said the lawyer had telephoned him only half an hour before the estimated time of death.

"He was his usual cheerful, carefree self and we fixed a training session for the following morning," M. Hubert-Barbe said.

Friends said M. Perrot was not active politically. He appeared to be a man without big problems, despite a recent separation from his wife.

Darie Bonthou, one of the few Frenchwomen to become a successful jockey, was visiting friends with her parents on the night of the killing, police said.

M. Hubert-Barbe discounted reports that M. Perrot had become a "racing lawyer" specializing in racehorse owners' tax problems.

## The struggle for Westland Board faces threat of legal action

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Westland, the ailing helicopter manufacturer, faces the prospect of legal action this week unless it formally refers the European-backed rescue package to its shareholders.

The new twist in an already bizarre story emerged on the eve of today's crucial Westland board meeting at which the directors will consider their next step.

Westland has had details of the European consortium offer for more than a week, but shareholders have received information only about the deal put forward by Sikorsky-Fiat, which the board favours.

Supporters of the European solution, which include Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, insist that Westland has been provided with all the necessary detail and clarification about the package to enable the company to put it before the shareholders.

Last night, authoritative sources said that Westland would be in breach of legal and fiduciary duties if it failed to circulate the European offer, especially as it is widely believed to be financially better than Sikorsky's.

It was disclosed that legal action will be taken against the board unless it agrees today to refer, and preferably to re-

commend, the European package to shareholders.

"The consortium feel it would be appropriate to take some sort of legal steps to ensure their offer was put before shareholders," one senior source said.

But the legal threat was greeted with amazement and disdain last night by Sir John Treacher, Westland's vice-chairman.

"You can take it from me that we have a very, very experienced board and we have the top advisers in the City," he said. "You can be absolutely sure that this board will not be in breach of any duties of that sort."

With Sir John Cuckney, Westland's chairman, writing today to the Prime Minister seeking clarification of the Government's defence procurement policy, Sir John Treacher said it was "unlikely" that the board would be able to circulate the European consortium package this week. "We will tell shareholders within the next two weeks."

He remained confident that the extraordinary meeting of shareholders planned for January 14 would go ahead as planned and a decision would be reached.

Continued on back page, col 6

## Murdoch puts new plant on stand-by

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, made it clear yesterday that he was going ahead with plans for newspaper production at the company's new plant in Wapping, east London, without the agreement of the main print unions.

Mr Murdoch announced that he had ordered the Wapping plant to be brought into a state of "operational readiness" both for the launch of the *The London Post* which is due to appear in March, and to enable it to meet the urgent requirements of other group newspapers.

He was also ordering the company's Glasgow plant to be commissioned for production of *The Sun*.

The move comes after the failure of talks with the unions aimed at securing working agreements to allow the opening of the Wapping plant and the launch of *The London Post*. Mr Murdoch said no agreement had been reached by the Christmas deadline set by the company and that he now regarded the talks as "at an end."

Mr Murdoch's announcement

Full text of statement

But the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU) is expected to continue efforts to reach working agreement with the company for Wapping after making what its officials believe was considerably more progress than other unions in the pre-Christmas talks.

Mr Murdoch's statement said that the talks had not led to an agreement with any of the five unions, which include the National Union of Journalists and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers as well as

Continued on back page, col 6

## Karpov predicts chess hold-up

By Our Foreign Staff

Anatoly Karpov, who lost his world chess title to Gary Kasparov in November, has said in a Soviet newspaper article that the next world championship series will be postponed from 1986 to 1987.

He has also called for his revenge match with Kasparov, planned for February, to be held in Leningrad rather than London.

Kasparov has already dismissed as "nonsense" a rematch, to which Karpov is entitled under World Chess Federation rules, as early as February.

Any decision to delay the 1986 championship series could be taken only by the president

of Fide, Mr Florencio Campomanes, who has yet to make any official announcement. Karpov has been critical of Fide rule changes which have shortened the period between championship series from three years to two.

Karpov said in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* that the postponement of the series from the end of 1986 to the beginning of 1987 was called for because of the number of other important competitions next year.

His request for the February rematch to be staged in Leningrad apparently contravenes a ruling by Fide's own executive council. At Tunis in May it said that no national federation should organize

consecutive world championships.

If Leningrad were to host the revenge match, it is scheduled for February 10, it would mean that the Soviet Chess Federation had organized the last three world title matches.

London has bid 1.8 million Swiss francs to stage the match, against Leningrad's 1 million.

The two Soviet players began their battle for the world championship in September 1984. That series ran until February 15 1985, when Mr Campomanes called a halt after 48 games arguing that everybody was exhausted by the record number of games.

Hastings chess, page 2

## Icy backdrop for Royal Family at Sandringham

By Alan Hamilton

Earth stood hard as iron, water like a stone, in a properly seasonal backdrop to the Royal Family's traditional Christmas visit to church at Sandringham yesterday.

Freezing temperatures, treacherous roads, and five inches of snow around the royal residence in north Norfolk failed to deter a crowd of 450, the smallest for some years, gathering to see the Queen and her family endure a three-minute photocall in the hope

that they would be left in peace for the rest of the holiday.

Buckingham Palace took the unusual step of inviting photographers into Sandringham Park, while the Queen and 10 members of her family posed by the lych-gate of the parish church, on the understanding that they would then stay away. Two years ago the Queen herself was moved to complain to newspapers that photographers were taking pictures of pleasant shoots on the estate, breaking an informal under-

standing that the Royal Family are left alone during their holiday.

Yesterday the Queen survived the photographers, and the weather, in a fur coat, turquoise hat and long black boots. But it was the Princess of Wales who stole much of the attention in a dazzling scarlet coat trimmed with black velvet, a cossack-style hat, long boots, and her hands buried in a black fur muff.

The Queen Mother stayed indoors nursing a chill, and the

Prince of Wales did not arrive until later in the day, although still in ample time for the family's New Year's Eve champagne party.

Most of the rest of the country's experienced similarly bitter weather yesterday, with heavy snowfalls in Scotland, northern England and North Wales, where the promenades at Llandudno and Colwyn Bay received a rare white dusting.

Several other roads in North Wales and north-east Scotland were blocked yesterday. Avie-

more experienced the coldest overnight temperature on Saturday night of -14°C, while even in London the temperature fell to minus -3°C.

Severe weather has also hit the South-east, where several roads were blocked yesterday in Somerset.

Forecast: Snow spreading into Wales, northern and western England turning to rain later. Mostly dry in South-east. Details, back page.

Photograph, page 2  
Busy royal year, page 3

## Angry Moscow attacks Reagan

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Shortly before Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and President Reagan are due to exchange unprecedented televised new year messages, the Soviet authorities yesterday launched a blistering attack against US arms control policies and Saturday's underground nuclear test in Nevada.

The Soviet Union issued detailed accusations against the US which it claimed was breaching the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty by constructing a new "phased array" radar station in Greenland and planning a similar one at Fylingdales on the Yorkshire moors.

The Soviet authorities also attempted to argue yesterday that Saturday's Nevada explosion (said by the US to have had a yield of between 70 and 150 kilotons) was in direct breach of the terms of the 1972 treaty because these stated that ABM-related tests could only be conducted at certain named sites, and these did not include the Nevada Desert.

Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, one of Mr Gorbachev's chief spokesmen during the November summit, claimed that President Reagan's report to Congress on alleged Soviet arms control violations, combined with the Nevada blast were evidence of a plot by certain interests in America to "knock the breath out of Geneva".

The Soviet spokesman, flanked by military and foreign policy experts, told a hastily-convened press conference that the Nevada explosion, code-named "Goldstone", had shattered any remaining hopes that the US might agree to match the Soviet Union's unilateral ban on nuclear tests, which is due to expire tomorrow.

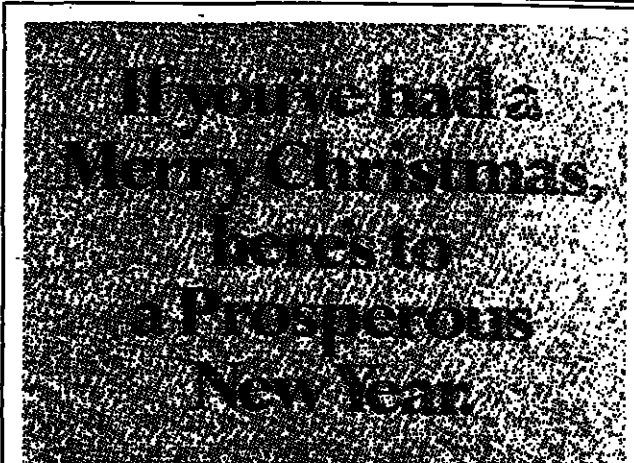
Mr Lomeiko flatly refused to be drawn on the question of when the Soviet Union would resume its own underground test programme, but he hinted that there was little chance now that the moratorium would be extended without US compliance as had been asked of the Kremlin by various international peace campaigners.

In an angry answer to a US correspondent, Mr Lomeiko said that on December 28, "right after the quiet, religious holiday of Christmas," the first voice that was heard was of an underground nuclear explosion.

Mr Vladimir Bogachyov, a military analyst for the news agency, Tass, claimed that the Nevada blast was the seventh carried out by the Reagan Administration since the unilateral Soviet moratorium came into effect on August 6.

Tass also issued a detailed 12-page statement angrily refuting what it claimed was "a slanderous campaign" by the USSR of string of arms control violations.

Reagan attack, page 4



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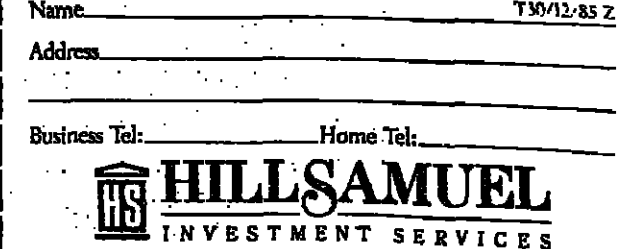
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# New certificate planned in radical overhaul of industrial training

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Ministers are planning a five-stage national Certificate of Vocational Education in the most radical overhaul of industrial training since the war.

The certificate (CVC) would set common standards for all vocational training from 16 up to Higher National Certificate and diploma level and would be validated by a body to be established whose working title is the National Council for Vocational Qualifications. Most of the council's members would be drawn from industry.

The certificate would impose an immediately recognizable common standard which ministers believe is significantly lacking from the often bewildering maze of qualifications awarded by further education colleges, professional bodies and industrial training organizations.

But the creation of the new body and the qualification for which it will be responsible is also seen in Whitehall as a crucial step towards improving Britain's notoriously poor training performance compared with those of its main industrial competitors. It is seen as a natural extension of the new two-year Youth Training Scheme.

The scheme is believed to have the enthusiastic backing of Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment who is a strong advocate of the educational system's taking fuller account of vocational needs. Lord Young said in April that the country needed

"a system of qualifications that is more directly geared to jobs young people will be doing."

The idea of a five or possibly four-stage certificate is contained in a paper to go before next month's meeting of the responsible working group. The group is expected to report in April, with the council being formed at the end of next year or the beginning of 1987.

Case studies of training in the retail, distribution, hotel and catering and motor vehicle and maintenance industries are understood to have suggested that common gradings for such a certificate could be found across a wide variety of industries.

The proposed system would allow trainees to achieve "credits" in one discipline or type of course which could be carried over into another, much increasing the flexibility of vocational training.

All present vocational qualifications will be brought into the new framework, including those awarded by the three main examining bodies for vocational education: the City and Guilds Institute, the Business and Technical Education Council (BTEC) and the Royal Society of Arts.

The new council, which will have a staff of between 70 and 80, will be responsible for approving all vocational qualifications after monitoring their usefulness to employers and their academic content. The council's remit will cover training now leading to the award of about a million certificates a year.

The plan for a new certificate, which could eventually completely replace existing vocational qualifications, and the monitoring council is taking shape in the present review of vocational qualifications being carried out by a joint Manpower Services Commission and Department of Education and Science working group.

The working group is expected to insist that qualifications should take into account the performance and competence at work of trainees as well as the paperwork undertaken on day or block release courses.

Dr George Telley, the working group's chief officer, said it was seeking a better match between the "certificate which is awarded and the actual requirements by the employer of the person who is being trained."

He said the working group would also be seeking a "roll-on-roll-off" system of training in further education colleges rather than limiting most courses as at present to the duration of the academic year.

The establishment of a new body dominated by the training "consumer" to monitor the adequacy of the training course is likely to cause controversy in the education world because it will be seen in some quarters as an encroachment on the independence of further education institutions.



Members of the Royal Family outside Sandringham parish church after attending morning service yesterday. From left: the Rev John Murphy, a chaplain to the Queen; the Bishop of Thetford, Prince Andrew, the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Anne, Peter Phillips, and the Duke of Edinburgh (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Police hold two after armed siege in London

Two men were being questioned after an eight-hour siege by armed police who believed that one of them had been armed and holding the other hostage.

When the two men walked from the house in Beards Hill, Hampton, at 10.15am yesterday, police found they were not injured and had no firearms.

Two women who fled from the house at 2am yesterday morning after a fight there, told police that one of the men had a shotgun and had stabbed the other in the hand.

The D11 firearms unit surrounded the house and established a landline telephone link, but there was a lull in contact until mid-morning, during which time it is believed the men were asleep.

A woman will appear in court today after a siege on the fifth floor of a block of flats at Wesley Court, Portobello, Wetherhampton.

Police yesterday negotiated the release of Mr David Owen, who lives in the flats. He had two minor cuts, but did not need medical treatment. The woman will appear before Wetherhampton magistrates today charged with threatening to kill Mr Owen.

Darlene Charles, aged 4, the girl held hostage during a siege in west London over Christmas, is expected to leave hospital in a few days.

The condition of Errol Walker, who was shot and wounded during the siege, was unchanged yesterday at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in Holborn, where he is conscious and stable.

## Family plea to widow of shot man

The family of the wealthy businessman Aristos Constantinou, aged 40, who was shot dead in his London home early this year, called yesterday on his widow to be hypnotized in an attempt to solve the crime.

The plea was made by the dead man's brother, Achilleas, after a memorial service for Mr Constantinou in Bayswater, west London, attended by more than 200 people.

His widow, Elena, aged 28, did not attend. She flew to Florida two weeks ago to start a new life with her American husband Mr Tim Negant, a former life guard, and her three sons.

Mr Constantinou was killed as he and his wife returned to their mansion in Hampstead, N London, after a New Year's Eve party.

Two men have been arrested and released on police bail and the Director of Public Prosecutions is considering a report on the killing.

Mr Achilleas Constantinou said yesterday that his family wanted the widow to agree to go to a hypnotist so that she may be assisted to recall all the circumstances of the shooting.

## Sinn Fein leader on explosives charge

One of the 18 prominent members of Sinn Fein who were arrested early on Saturday in co-ordinated police and Army raids on their homes across Northern Ireland, appeared in a special court in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh, yesterday.

Seamus Cassidy, aged 32, a member of Dungannon district council, was charged with possessing an explosive substance, which was named in court as an Army flare. He was remanded in custody until January 3.

The other 17 people detained, 16 men and a woman, were still being questioned last night at Royal Ulster Constabulary special branch holding centres in Belfast, Londonderry and Armagh. They can be held for up to seven days without being charged.

Among them is Mr Martin McGuinness, the Sinn Fein assemblyman for Londonderry, together with four of the city's party officials and councillors from across the province.

Apart from the detainees' homes, a number of other premises were raided.

## Fence cut in CND protest

A woman is to appear before Newbury magistrates today charged with criminal damage after a Christian CND demonstration outside the Burghfield Royal Ordnance Factory in Berkshire on Saturday.

Protesters used bolt cutters to break through the 10ft high wire fence at the establishment, which they claim makes and stores nuclear weapons for Polaris submarines.

Fifteen people gained access to the site and were arrested by Ministry of Defence police. Fourteen others were released without charge.

However, the Reverend Jimmy Morrison, who allowed members of the Christian CND to use his village church before the demonstration, claimed yesterday that he had been betrayed.

Mr Morrison, a CND sympathizer, lent St Mary the Virgin church at Burghfield, while he was on holiday.

He was angered by the television pictures of the service inside his church led by a Dominican brother, the Rev John Ruston.

## High tech surge in Scotland

Output from high technology manufacturing industries in Scotland more than doubled in the five years from 1979 to 1984, the Scottish Office announced yesterday.

In 1984, the new industries had their best year with overall output increasing by one quarter mainly due to a surge in the data processing equipment market. High technology industries account for 45,000 jobs north of the border, more than 10 per cent of total manufacturing employment.

The Scottish Office said productivity in the sector had soared since the end of the 1970s particularly in the electronics, aerospace, pharmaceuticals and synthetic rubber and plastic industries. However, although the Scottish economy continues its recent growth unemployment remains static.

## Union attack on gas privatization

A trade union declared "all-out war" yesterday against government plans to privatize British Gas.

The campaign will be led by Mr John Edmonds, who succeeds Mr David Bassett as General Secretary of the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union on New Year's Day.

Mr Edmonds said: "It is immoral and obscene to put public money into the pockets of those few people who can afford not only to buy the initial shares but also can trade on the markets to build up a substantial holding. We will use all means available to us to get this Government to drop their plans."

Plans to sell of British Gas next autumn, raising between £6 billion and £10 billion, were announced by the Government in November.

It would be the biggest privatization project so far and the Government claims it would result in lower gas prices and greater efficiency.

Mr Edmonds, who figured prominently in a campaign which defeated government plans to close gas showrooms and most service facilities, said: "I wholeheartedly believe we can defeat this particular piece of idiocy as well. There is very little support in the country for the sale of this vastly profitable industry."

"Our battle will be the biggest privatization battle of 1986. We know and the nation knows that we have right on our side. Our cause is to save British Gas for the British people," he added.

Mr Edmonds, whose union is the biggest in the gas industry, claimed that "the many horror stories" surrounding private gas fitting contractors meant that few local authorities now supported privatization, even Tory-controlled councils.

## Chess mastery on show

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The Hastings International Chess Congress is just as strongly contested as ever.

It contains five grand masters, eight international masters, and one international women's grandmaster, the young Swedish player, Tia Cramling, who drew an ably contested first-round game against John Fedorowicz of the United States.

Playing with admirable vigour and forcefulness, the young Hastings international master, Stuart Conquest, forced a win in 29 moves against the American, Ed Formanek.

White: E. Formanek, Black: S. Conquest

1 P-Q4	N-B3	2 P-Q4	P-B4
3 P-Q5	P-Q4	4 P-P	P-Q3
5 P-P	N-B2	6 P-Q3	C-B3
7 P-Q4	C-B2	8 P-Q3	C-B3
9 P-Q3	N-B2	10 P-B4	N-K4
11 P-Q3	N-B2	12 P-B4	N-K4
13 N-P3	C-B3	14 Q-B3	B-N
15 P-Q2	C-B3	16 P-Q2	C-B3
17 P-Q2	C-B3	18 P-Q2	C-B3
19 P-Q2	C-B3	20 P-Q2	C-B3
21 P-Q2	C-B3	22 P-Q2	C-B3
23 P-Q2	C-B3	24 P-Q2	C-B3
25 P-Q2	C-B3	26 P-Q2	C-B3
27 P-Q2	C-B3	28 P-Q2	C-B3
29 P-Q2	C-B3	30 P-Q2	C-B3

Remains to be seen if E. Formanek's 29th move is a blunder. It is a blunder if it allows S. Conquest to play 30...P-Q4, which would win the queen.

## £2,500 for catching robber

Clive Hobbs, aged 20, a shop manager, has been given £2,500 by the Midland Bank for rugby-tackling Deborah Aytoun, a New Zealand lawyer, as she fled from a branch in Chesham, Gwent, with £1,600 after an armed robbery in June.

Aytoun was jailed for five years at Newport Crown Court in October.

## Man lost from banana boat

Mr Leslie Jenkinson aged 57, of Cullompton, Devon was swept overboard from the deck of a banana boat returning from a holiday in the West Indies during a force 10 gale on Christmas Eve.

An inquiry held on board the Geestby when it docked at Barry, South Glamorgan, at the weekend, Mr D N Gabe Thomas, a Department of Transport senior superintendent, recorded a verdict of missing, believed killed or drowned.

## Ferry talks 'constructive'

Talks aimed at resolving the 16-day-old Townsend Thoresen Channel ferry dispute ended last night without agreement, but both sides agreed to meet again today. Both the National Union of Seamen and Townsend Thoresen officials described the talks in Dover as "constructive".

## Fatal attack

Mr Albert Mansfield, aged 68, of Stockwell, south London, who was assaulted outside a Brixton shop three days before Christmas, has died in hospital, police said yesterday. A man is being sought.

## Smoking ban

Smoking has been banned at Hamilton Academical Football Club's Douglas Park, ground after a smouldering cigarette ended caused fire damage of £2,000 at the weekend.

## Directors' survey shows 39% 'optimistic on jobs'

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

More than a third of company directors believe that employment levels in their businesses will rise in the next six months, according to a survey published yesterday.

The Institute of Directors' Business Opinion Survey found that 39 per cent of directors expect employment levels to increase. 50 per cent thought it would remain steady and only 10 per cent expected a decline.

"The fact that almost 40 per cent of senior businessmen expect job growth in their companies in the first half of 1986 will help to reduce fears that employment growth is slowing down," Mr Graham Mather, head of the institute's policy unit said.

There were also signs of increasing skill shortages with an inadequate supply of skilled labour affecting 12 per cent of companies, he said.

Workers are warned in a TUC report published today to be on their guard when employers demand more flexibility.

The report says: "In many cases, flexibility simply means insecure forms of employment which will have detrimental effects on economic performance and working conditions."

It claims that the Government is using "flexibility" as a cover-up and says: "There is now no prospect that its policies will reduce the level of unemployment. Faced with this, its main concern is to shift the blame away from its policies and towards unions."

TUC-affiliated unions are being asked for their comments on the report and united strategy to help union negotiators faced with increasing demands for flexibility.

The report says that worsening pay and working conditions have resulted: "At the extreme, 'flexibility' is nothing more than a cloak for a straightforward attack on union organization."

It questions attempts to create a "core" of primary workers with job security and other benefits and a "periphery" of secondary, less-well-off workers.

"The notion that a secure and flexible core of workers is being created on a wide scale is undermined by the general degree of insecurity and worsening conditions being experienced by all groups of workers," the report says.

Managers are taking advantage of what they see as the weakening position of trade unions, a report published today says. Unions were being "relegated to the sidelines" and intentionally bypassed.

"We have to report that the macho manager is alive and kicking in a surprisingly large number of organizations," the report in the current issue of *Personnel Management*, journal of the Institute of Personnel Management, says.

The report is based on research by Miss Lesley Mackay at Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology, which found 43 per cent of managers saying that their approach to unions was "harder and more confident".



After a 40-year separation Mr Wasyf Welgosz, aged 69 (right) is reunited with his son, Mr Hryhoryi Welgosz, aged 45. Mr Welgosz served with the Soviet army during the war, escaped from the Germans in 1945 and now lives in Bristol. His son has a 20-day Soviet permit to visit his father.

## Young settles in with a clear brief from Thatcher

Last September's Cabinet reshuffle signalled a turning point in the political debate on unemployment.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher appointed Lord Young of Grafton, one of her favourite ministers, to head an expanded employment department with a brief to convince the country between now and the next election that the Government could tackle unemployment.

One of the worst results for Labour of its disarray during the last general election was its failure to bring unemployment to the centre of the campaign. Neither the Alliance nor the Labour Party, revitalized under the leadership of Mr Neil Kinnock, is likely to let the Government get away so easily next time. The task of Lord Young was not only to act against unemployment, but also to be seen to be acting.

Unemployment, and the human waste and emptiness it represents, remains the Government's most vulnerable area. The December figures, to be published this week, are expected to show the fourth successive fall, which will be cautiously but unmistakably welcomed by ministers as further evidence that the total has reached its peak.

But in spite of that, and such bullish predictions of increasing employment as those made this weekend by the Institute of Directors, the registered unemployment total will still be well over the three million.

Most reputable economic forecasting bodies assume a level of between 3.1 million and

How far can the Government succeed in reducing unemployment by the next general election? In the first article in a five-part series on government measures to cut the number of the jobless, Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor, examines developments since Lord Young of Grafton took over as Secretary of State for Employment in the autumn.

3.4 million at the end of next year unless there is a change of policy. Perhaps the bleakest statistic is the rapidly rising number (now 1.3 million) of the unemployed who have been without a job for a year or more.

Moreover, the Government has made little progress on what it regards as a key factor: Ministers have made clear that they believe the total could be brought down more quickly if the growth in real wages, about 10 per cent since 1979, could be reduced.

The Prime Minister even calculated at the beginning of the month that 200,000 jobs could be created if wage settlements could turn out at about 2 per cent below the rate of inflation. By no means all economists would agree with the Government's analysis; but what is clear is that, with average earnings still running comfortably above the inflation rate, ministers are having an uphill struggle to drive their message home.

The appointment of Lord Young came as something of a culture shock to a department that had been preoccupied during four years with preparing three separate pieces of trade union legislation.

Lord Young's interests were less in trade union reform than in the functioning of the labour market, the hitherto politically

unfashionable subject of training, and what he saw as the need to clear away the red tape that he believes inhibits business from starting and expanding.

He brought with him the "deregulation unit" he had set up as minister without portfolio, and for the first time employment department officials found themselves grappling with the unfamiliar subject of tourism on which the Government will spend an extra £8 million next year to increase jobs in what it regards as a key growth area.

The debate about the economic policies needed to tackle unemployment remains a fundamental one. Ministers believe that monetary policy, the drive against inflation and the creation of a climate in which enterprise, particularly small enterprise, can flourish will produce the jobs.

An opposition view is summed up in the TUC's forthcoming Budget submission which argues that public investment of more than £7.5 billion is needed during the next five years, including a £3 billion reconstruction programme of spending on housing, roads, schools and hospitals; £900 million on expanding research and development; the spread of high technology and a boost to exports through the Export Credits Guarantee Department;

and £2,010 million on increased spending on education and the National Health Service.

According to the draft submission, the Government is prepared to do "anything" including the selling of the nation's assets, to deliver short-term tax cuts in the run-up to the next election. This is not a strategy to improve the long-term prospects of the economy. It is a cynical attempt to buy votes.

In the economic argument Lord Young is no "wet". He is firmly on the Thatcherite side of the fence.

Nevertheless, within the Government's ranks he has been playing a distinctive role. A minor illustration is that he secured backing earlier this month for an untypically interventionist expansion of "soft credit" for exports to China which he believes will create British jobs on a much more important level, he has been fighting strongly in the Cabinet against the Treasury's intended cut in the standard rate of tax.

He wants to see the benefit of tax cuts going to the lowest paid so that, by raising tax thresholds at the bottom end of the scale, more unemployed people can be persuaded to take low-paid jobs.

Finally, he has put his weight behind continuing expansion of the special measures which first

## Statement on Post talks failure

The following is the complete text of a statement issued yesterday by News International plc: Mr Rupert Murdoch last night announced that talks with the printing trade unions to allow the opening of the Tower Hamlets plant and the launch of *The London Post* had failed. No agreement had been reached by the Christmas deadline.

Accordingly, he had given instructions for the Tower Hamlets plant to be brought into a state of operational readiness, both for the launch of the *Post* and to enable it to meet the urgent requirements of other group newspapers. He also ordered that the company's Glasgow plant, which had been lying idle for more than six years, should be commissioned at once.

The decision to proceed without the agreement of the unions follows 13 weeks of unsuccessful negotiation, which in turn followed two years of earlier unsuccessful negotiation.

On September 30 Mr Murdoch met at their request the leaders of the newspaper unions. The union leaders were seeking talks both on *The London Post*, a new paper which the News International

Group was proposing to launch in March 1986, and in connection with the transfer of production (or part of it) of *The Sun* and the *News of the World* from Bouverie Street to Tower Hamlets.

Mr Murdoch agreed to talks about *The London Post*, but said that those talks could be extended to include *The Sun* and the *News of the World* only if satisfactory progress was made with regard to *The London Post*. The talks were to be concluded by Christmas at the latest.

A series of meetings were held between a negotiating team for *The London Post* (Printers) led by Mr William O'Neill and national and branch officials of the five main newspaper unions.

The meetings have not led to agreement with any union, and in most cases foundered on the (more or less) total opposition of the unions to four key points embodied in the proposals which *The London Post* (Printers) had tabled. Those points were:

- Legally binding collective agreements;
- no strike/lock-out - provisions;
- management's right to manage;
- no closed shop.

While the proposals embodied those and other features which were new in the existing national newspaper industry, the group was confident the proposals, and the terms of employment which suggested for employees of *The London Post* (Printers), pointed the way to the future.

Despite the apparent unwillingness of the unions to accept this, many parts of the proposals were negotiable, but in the light of the unions' failure to address the four main points in any realistic fashion, little or no discussion on other matters proved possible.

Mr Murdoch said today that as the Christmas deadline had passed without agreement, he now regarded the talks as at an end. He regretted that, but the fact was that the negotiations had got nowhere.

The main stumbling block appeared to have been the failure of the unions to accept the principle of legally binding collective agreements, which he saw as a guarantee on both sides that the agreements would be honoured and entered into in good faith.



# High street stores step up security to counter annual shoplifting spree

By Teresa Poole

THEFT FROM SHOPS in England and Wales*	
	1984 1983
No of offences	248,792 208,175
No of people found guilty of shoplifting	129,578 118,880
Value of goods stolen	£9.5m £8.8m

\*Including mail-order and mail-vending.

(Source: Home Office)

Britain's high street stores expect to lose millions of pounds of goods through shoplifting during the busy winter sales season. Most big shops have intensified security in an effort to detect and catch thieves who find it easy to operate in the new year crowds. Shoplifting is estimated to cost British shops more than £1 billion a year. In Oxford Street alone, £1 million of merchandise is stolen each week, according to the Oxford Street Association, which represents Oxford Street traders.

Shoplifting is not confined to London. Preston police say the town is known as a shoplifting centre with organized gangs coming from Liverpool. A police officer said: "We have had some success catching them, but over the last few weeks it's fair to say business with shoplifters has been hectic."

Many forces operate special shoplifting squads. A spokesman for the Steelhouse Lane police station in Birmingham, said: "We have been extremely busy. The squad has been increased for December and January and this has been justified by the amount of business we have had. We have been aware of units of people who have been operating in concert."

A spokesman for the South Wales police said: "Christmas and the period leading up to Christmas does tend to bring out more shoplifters than at any other time of the year. People tend to take advantage of the fact that the shops are crowded."

In the run up to Christmas and during the January sales there is a marked increase in the number of thefts. According to Inspector Alistair Cochran, head of the shoplifting unit at Marylebone police station, which covers the Oxford Street area, the crush is "absolute heaven" for the thief.

"It is absolutely impossible for the store detective who has to follow the shoplifter around and detain him on leaving the store," he said.

At the Marble Arch branch of

preventative measures. Most shops refuse to discuss security or the level of losses through shoplifting but the Oxford Street Association says the average loss is about a fifth of a store's turnover.

According to the police, the Oxford Street store with the highest number of arrests in the run up to Christmas was Marks & Spencer. Two of its customers were charged for allegedly stealing £2,200 in goods.

When the police suspect a customer has a history of shoplifting, permission is sought for a home search. The shoplifting unit's "best" catch since it was set up in the early 1970s was the shopper who had collected £16,500 of stolen glass crystal during a period of several months.

Not all shoplifters end up in court. At the shop the store detective will report a case to a security manager who will decide whether to call the police or deal with it in-house. If the police are involved, and the customer admits shoplifting, that can lead to a caution rather than a formal charge.

"I will accept that there are occasions when to put a case of shoplifting in the court would be crazy," Mr Cochran said. In September, 22 per cent of those arrested by the unit were cautioned, 60 per cent were charged, and the rest dealt with in other ways, including cases where no further action was taken.

The public is increasingly being asked to play a part in helping to catch thieves. Earlier this month the Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops launched a pilot campaign in Luton encouraging shoppers to report crime.

Sales in progress, Back page

## Actress home

Beryl Reid, aged 65, the actress was recovering at home in Wraybury, Buckinghamshire, yesterday after spending Christmas in hospital at Windsor, Berkshire, where she was admitted on Christmas Eve and received treatment, believed to be for a leg complaint.

## Tiny theatre is big attraction

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

With only 58 seats, the Tom Thumb Theatre in Margate is thought to be England's smallest theatre venue but bookings for its Christmas pantomime have been running to capacity.

The theatre is housed in a former coach house so small that the leading lady must walk outside and make an entrance through the stalls because the dressing-room doors are not wide enough to admit her hallows.

The company is showing its home-grown version of Cinderella after which it will close until Easter. Then comes a summer run of variety shows, old-time music hall and nostalgia nights.

The Tom Thumb was started by Mrs Lesley Parr-Byrne and her daughter, Sarah, who have sold one property and mortgaged another to raise money to fund it. They paid £30,000 for the coach-house



A full house, at the Tom Thumb theatre (top); and Mrs Lesley Parr-Byrne (right) with her daughter, Sarah, outside (Photographs: John Voos).

and spent £15,000 putting in the 58 seats and a 10ft by 7ft stage.

Miss Parr-Byrne, a professional actress, and a group of friends make up the theatre's regular company. The venue has won a civic prize since

opening last August.

Mrs Parr-Byrne said yesterday: "We don't expect to make money during our first year but we hope we'll break even during 1986 and show a profit during 1987. We believe in the theatre and that it is really

going to take off."

Tickets for the hour to 90-minute shows cost £1.50 for adults and £1 for children and during Margate's peak holiday season the company plans to put on two shows a night for its customers.

## Prices and sales of canned beer increase

By Derek Harris Industrial Editor

Packaged beer prices are about to rise as sales of beer in cans and bottles are reaching new heights, led by a growth in demand for lager.

Price increases averaging about 1p on a 16 ounce can are expected to start coming through the trade towards the end of next month or early in February. Many packaged beer price increases reach the public as annual contracts are struck by the big chains of supermarkets and other off-licence outlets.

Draught beer prices generally last rose in the late summer and autumn and there are unlikely to be any further big rises until about the same time next year.

Beer sales overall have been in the doldrums but draught has been losing market share to the packaged beers which now account for almost a fifth of the beer market. In the draught market, lager accounts for 39 per cent of sales; in the packaged sector, lager is far more popular, with 60 per cent of sales.

Packaged lager has been selling well over the Christmas holiday, according to Victoria Wine. Cider sales have also been buoyant.

Drinks sales overall so far during the holiday period have been up by 10 per cent in real terms after allowing for inflation in the sector of about 5 per cent, the company added.

## Radio 2 show for Jameson

The former Fleet Street editor, Mr Derek Jameson, is to take over in April the morning Radio 2 show pioneered by Terry Wogan.

He will replace Ken Bruce, who took over the programme vacated by Mr Wogan last year and, from 8am until 10am, will host a chat show with records. Mr Bruce will move to a one-hour show between 10am and 11am.

## Smoking ban at schools sought

A "smoking prevention policy" approved by Liverpool City Council is intended to stop smoking by teachers as well as by pupils in the city's 230 schools. The policy will be put to the education committee on Friday.

The policy calls for a vote to be taken in each school about staff room smoking and for staff to be given paid time off to attend withdrawal clinics.

## Former envoy's widow sues

Lady Scott Fox, the widow of Sir David Scott Fox, a retired ambassador, is claiming damages over his death last year at the age of 74 after a road accident.

She has issued a High Court writ against Mr Ernest Burton, a lorry driver, and his employer, Perpetuum Transport, of Philip Lane, north London, alleging negligent driving at Sloane Square, Chelsea.

## Disco murder

Mr John Penman, aged 32, a bakery worker, was found murdered at the Peppers, Nite Spot discotheque, Glasgow, on Saturday. Eleven hours previously another man had been shot with a shotgun in the same discotheque.

## Trinder recovery

Tommy Trinder, aged 75, the comedian, is recovering at home in Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, yesterday after collapsing in a Midlands club on Saturday and spending the night in Burton General Hospital.

## 35% 'shop illegally on Sundays'

Battle is about to resume over the Government's plans to scrap Sunday trading restrictions, with a claim today that a third of people in England and Wales use shops opened illegally on Sundays.

The claim, from the government-backed National Consumer Council, comes two weeks before Parliament resumes debate on the Shops Bill.

Heated committee discussion of the Bill by peers is expected to come after the eight-hour House of Commons debate held before Christmas, in which bishops were prominent in opposing freedom for all shops to open on Sundays.

The Bill will then move to the Commons where many Conservative MPs have made no secret of their opposition to it. And, with the shopworkers' union, USDAW, against Sunday opening, many Labour MPs are also expected to vote against.

The National Consumer Council announced today details

of a new MORI poll indicating that 61 per cent of people in England and Wales already shop on Sundays. Legally open newsagents and off-licences attract 26 per cent, but 35 per cent use "other shops", the survey says.

More than two fifths (41 per cent) of those aged under 55 use shops other than newsagents and off-licences on Sunday, it says. "The young (under 35) are more likely to shop on Sundays than other age groups, with over three quarters (76 per cent) doing some sort of shopping on that day."

Other groups more likely to use shops other than newsagents and off-licences on Sunday are married women with children (46 per cent) and full-time workers (44 per cent).

More than half the population would like to buy food items and more than a third say they think Sunday would be a good day to buy clothes or make important purchases for the home.

## Jury trial in complex fraud cases to end

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The government is expected to act swiftly to end trial by jury in complex fraud cases on the basis of a report now with ministers by a committee under Lord Roskill, a Court of Appeal judge.

The controversial unpublished report with 112 recommendations which went to the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary two weeks ago has been favourably received. It recommends that juries should be abolished in complex fraud trials and replaced by a fraud trial tribunal consisting of a judge sitting with two lay assessors.

The committee has come down 7-1 in favour of the proposal in spite of a substantial body of evidence from a wide number of organizations in favour of retaining trial by jury including the Law Society, the Bar, the Criminal Bar Association and Justice, the law reform group.

But in support of the move were fewer but arguably more influential individuals including

the Lord Chief Justice Lord Lane; the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, QC and the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC.

Those in favour of abolishing jury trial argue that it imposes an enormous strain on the judges, lawyers and juries who have to sit for many months trying to assess vast quantities of complicated material and that a complex fraud case is a very different matter from deciding guilt in, for instance, a stabbing case.

The Labour home affairs spokesman, Mr Clive Soley, said yesterday: "Any proposals to restrict the jury system must give rise to grave concern. For hundreds of years the jury has been the best defence of a citizen's rights. If the challenges by the defence council are to be restricted, then the prosecution must face similar restrictions."

But any tendency, particularly from a Government like this one, to interfere with juries, or any democratic institution, especially one that has served so

well for so long, must cause anxiety," Mr Soley added.

In what may be even more far-reaching recommendations, the committee, whose report is expected to be published on January 10, also recommends important changes to the rules of evidence which could be applied to other areas of the criminal law.

It says that documents should be admissible as evidence without witnesses having to attend the court in person to certify their authenticity. And that courts should be able to accept the evidence of a witness which has been sworn overseas.

At present the DPP is constantly criticized for failure to prosecute in fraud cases when he cannot compel a witness to come from abroad to give evidence. That was an obstacle in recent cases involving alleged malpractice at Lloyd's.

Fraud trials can run for many months and cost thousands of pounds. The idea of a new fraud trial tribunal is to speed up and make more effective the whole

machinery of fraud trials, and also to improve the quality of prosecuting counsel and judges involved. In that way, too, it is hoped its very existence will act as a deterrent.

The report will be published just before Lord Roskill is due to retire as a Court of Appeal judge. It comes at a time when the jury system as a whole is very much under attack. Ministers are preparing a criminal justice White Paper for the new year which will include proposals to curtail the right of challenge by the defence, and the possibility of reducing the number of such challenges from three to one.

The same White Paper will recommend ending jury trials in the case of some minor offences such as common assault.

## Viking find

A Viking fish trap about a thousand years old and made of willow has been found buried beneath St Benedict Square, Lincoln, by archaeologists.

## Night-hunt threat to badgers

The closure of a loophole in the Wildlife and Countryside Act has opened up a new menace for Britain's dwindling badger population.

Stalkers used to send terriers and lurchers into badger sets, and, if caught, often escaped conviction by claiming they were digging for foxes.

But a change in the law means the onus is on the diggers to prove that it was they who were doing.

Mr Tony Booth, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Chief Inspector in Plymouth, said: "The closure of the loophole has prompted them to get bolder. All they have to do is to find a set, hide their time and come out at night with lamps and lurchers."

Unemployment is regarded as partly to blame for an increase in badger coursing, which is most popular in the West Country, Wales and from Staffordshire to Carlisle.

Many animal lovers believe that the Ministry of Agriculture's insistence that there is clear evidence linking badgers with bovine tuberculosis in cattle, is encouraging people to slaughter badgers which suffer slow, lingering deaths.

Mr Booth wants the police to set up a special badger squad in the South-West.

Mr John Bainbridge, of the Dartmoor Badger Protection League, says: "We believe that badger baiting is out of control in Devon and Cornwall. It is probably the most widespread illegal animal abuse in the region."

## Parents wish their baby would cry



Mr Christopher Garlick, aged 26, with his wife Sharon, aged 23, and their son Christopher, aged five months (left) who was the youngest patient to undergo open-heart surgery in an operation at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital after he was born.

The baby is making a steady recovery but because of breathing complications he still cannot cry. His parents, from East Grange Road, Belle Isle, Leeds, are living for the day when he does.

The child was born in August with a hole in his heart and one valve missing. Emergency surgery saved his life. Breathing complications have since set in and he has had to stay on a respirator in hospital.

His father said: "Our big wish for the new year is to hear him scream. When we hear Christopher cry we will know he's a normal baby at last."

## Sea cadets hope to raise 1779 warship

An attempt will be made next year to find the wreck of the Bonhomme Richard, the first flagship of the American Navy, which sank off the Yorkshire coast in September 1779.

The ship, a converted French merchantman, was in the North Sea to raid the Baltic merchant convoy during the American war of independence when it was sighted by two British frigates HMS Serapis and Comus of Scarborough, and sunk.

The captain of The Bonhomme Richard, John Paul Jones, lost the battle and his ship but in a desperate attempt to regain the initiative he managed to pull alongside and board the Serapis, overpowering its crew and escape in the

British frigate to the Dutch island of Texel.

The whereabouts of the Bonhomme Richard has been unclear for two centuries, but now Commander Derek Haggerston, head of Scarborough Sea Cadet corps, believes that new Ministry of Defence hydrographic information has pinpointed the resting place.

"The information indicates the wreck consistent with that of the Bonhomme Richard between Flamborough Head and Filey Brigg approaching 20 miles out to sea," he said.

Commander Haggerston, aged 56 will lead a team of 20 cadets and deep sea divers in a search for the wreck. Although the search is primarily a training project he is confident that the team can find the wreck.

## Two hurt in can explosion

A woman suffered severe burns after an explosion when she tried to separate two aerosol cans.

Mrs Lydia Owen, aged 67, accidentally punctured one of the cans, sold as a special offer, as she used a knife to split the tape holding them together. The propellant gas escaped from the larger of the two cans and ignited.

The explosion wrecked Mrs

Owen's living room and blasted out windows at her home in Reservoir Street, Walsall, West Midlands. In spite of suffering 30 per cent burns, Mrs Owen helped her husband, Frederick, aged 68, who is confined to bed, from the house.

Mrs Owen was yesterday in a serious condition at Birmingham accident hospital. Mr Owen was being treated for minor injuries.



# Assad urges Lebanese militia leaders to apply peace pact swiftly

Damascus (AP) - President Assad of Syria gathered Lebanese militia leaders at his palace yesterday and urged them to implement swiftly a Syrian-sponsored armistice agreement to end their country's 10-year-old civil war.

President Assad told the Druze leader Mr. Walid Jumblatt, the Shia Muslim leader Mr. Nabih Berri, and the Christian commander Mr. Elio Hobeika, that Syria would spare no effort "to ensure the translation of the accord into a reality on the ground".

In Beirut, police said calm prevailed on all the civil war fronts. Only brief sniper duels erupted along the capital's dividing Green Line, causing no casualties.

In three Lebanese militia leaders signed the accord on Saturday after three months of negotiations. The 23-page document includes a series of political reforms designed to give Lebanon's Muslims an equal share of power with the Christians, reunite the country, and disband the militias that have ruled since civil war broke out in 1975.

The Syrian news agency Sana quoted President Assad as telling the three leaders that his country believed the peace pact was the only way to restore peace and guarantee a Christian-Muslim coexistence in Lebanon.

Aides to the three militia leaders have expressed satisfaction with the accord. A Druze official said: "The ice has been broken and events in the last 24 hours indicate that all sides are sincere in their determination to end the war".

"What is important is to begin the implementation quickly," said a senior official of the Christian militia. "We are racing against time, but we are on the right track."

Mr. Berri, Lebanon's Justice Minister, had said earlier that the civil war was "all over".

The agreement provides for a process to end the war within one year under Syrian sponsorship. It calls for the immediate formation of a national coalition government with powers to seek Syrian military intervention in case of any defiance to the peace process. Syria has about 25,000 troops stationed in northern and eastern Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League mandate.

Under the armistice agreement, all militias are to be disbanded and disarmed. The regular army, splintered along sectarian lines, will be rehabilitated on a "national basis".

## Arab press hails accord despite reservations

Bahrain (Reuters) - Press commentators in the Arab world yesterday welcomed the peace agreement signed by Lebanon's main militia leaders in Damascus, but said the accord test lay in its implementation.

Syrian newspapers, meanwhile, warned against any action aimed at undermining the accord, which Syria played a key role in putting together.

"The signatories might have a harder task convincing their followers to accept the deal than they had in making it," Lebanon's conservative daily *al-Ahwa* commented.

"The battle of signing has ended... the battle of implementation has begun," said the communist *an-Nida*.

Striking the same note Dubai's *al-Bayan* said: "Despite the accord's significance, the real test lies in implementation."

Qatar's *al-Arab* said: "Priority should now be given to implementation... so Lebanon can turn its attention to confronting the Zionist occupants in its south."

Warning against any bid to undermine the accord, Syria's government newspaper *Tishrin* said: "There will be no excuse for anyone hereafter to refrain from taking part in rebuilding a new Lebanon or to fire a shot that may disturb peace..."

WASHINGTON: The United States cautiously welcomed the pact, expressing hope that it would lead to a broad-based consensus to unite the country (Christopher Thomas writes).

The State Department said: "It is not for us to take a position on any particular agreement. We would be encouraged by any indication that the leaders of all Lebanon's various communities may be able to unite in seeking political reforms and national security - the keys to the rebirth of their country."



Mrs Charlotte Kriegler, aged 61, an Austrian victim of the Vienna airport attack, shows where a bullet hit the passport of her daughter Sissy, who is now under intensive care.

## Doubt over terror raid interview

From Richard Bassett

The identity of those behind Friday's terrorist attack at Schwechat airport in Vienna, which left three people dead and 40 wounded, continues to perplex the authorities here.

Spokesmen for the Vienna police were sceptical yesterday about an interview by CBS television with the only terrorist to have regained consciousness. During the interview, the terrorist, who claims to be Abdul Aziz Merzoughi, aged 25, told an American reporter that he had acted on orders from Fatah, the mainstream Palestine Liberation Organization group.

Asked by a reporter if he was from the PLO, the terrorist replied: "Yes." The interview was, however, in English, which the terrorist spoke in a broken manner. The CBS reporter later said that he was "not 100 per cent" sure that the terrorist understood all the questions.

When asked why they had attacked the airport, the terrorist replied: "Because they are Israel. We kill Israel."

One terrorist was killed by policemen during a car chase on Friday. The police said that the man is believed to be Mongi Ben Abdallah Saadawi. A third terrorist, who is unconscious, is in a Vienna hospital, has been named as Ben Ahmed Chaoual.

Doctors said yesterday that all three were under the influence of drugs during Friday's attack.

Although Merzoughi is believed to have claimed Tunisian nationality, the Tunisian Consulate in Vienna has questioned this and has reportedly denied any knowledge of the man in its records.

Unlike the terrorists apprehended in Rome, there were no documents found on those who attacked Vienna airport.

## Reagan attacks Russia's 'daily atrocities' in Afghanistan

From Christopher Thomas

Washington

President Reagan, departing abruptly from many weeks of conciliatory language towards the Soviet Union, devoted most of his weekly radio address to attacking the "brutal onslaught" and "daily atrocities" by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. He called for a timetable for withdrawal to end "six years of utter hell" in that country.

It was the second consecutive day that Mr. Reagan had attacked Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. The hostile tone of his remarks brought a sharp reaction from Moscow. Tass said the comments showed that the United States would continue to hinder a settlement, and that Mr. Reagan's reaffirmation of support for Afghan guerrillas cast doubt in his call for a political solution.

After delivering his chilly remarks, Mr. Reagan immediately recorded a warm, embracing message for broadcast to the Soviet people at 9pm on New Year's Day. The White House said the five-minute message continued "the spirit of Geneva" and emphasized the need to work on areas of agreement in 1986.

Mr. Reagan's harsh remarks appear to reflect mounting scepticism within the Administration that the Soviet Union intends seriously to seek a negotiated settlement in Afghanistan.

● SYDNEY: An Australian couple kidnapped by tribesmen in Pakistan eight months ago and subsequently detained by the Afghan authorities have been released into the care of British diplomats in Kabul (Stephen Taylor writes).

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Canberra said Mr. Robert Williamson, aged 33, and his wife Jenny, aged 31, were in good health and spirits and were expected to fly to Delhi tomorrow. It is not clear if they will return to Australia immediately or go back to Quetta in Pakistan.

## Border truce accepted by Burkina

Abidjan (AP) - Burkina Faso has accepted a ceasefire negotiated by Nigeria and Libya in fighting with Mali which broke out on Christmas Day, its official radio said. Foreign ministers of both nations met here with others from five West African states to settle the conflict over a small strip of the 600-mile border.

Libyan Radio said the agreement involved an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of forces, and military observers from Libya, Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso and the Organization of African Unity.

## Life term for killer of Israeli tourists

Cairo (Reuters) - An Egyptian military court said the police conscript who killed seven Israelis at a Sinai resort was sane when he opened fire but did not know his victims were Israeli.

Suleiman Khater, aged 24, was jailed for life on Saturday.

In a statement, the court said Khater fired 49 bullets at a group of 12 Israelis on October 12 near the port of Nuweiba. Four children were among the dead.

Specialists told the court that Khater was completely sane, it said. Egyptian officials initially said he fired after going berserk.

The statement said the number of shots showed Khater had reloaded his automatic assault rifle after a first burst. He had standing orders not to shoot at tourists approaching the checkpoint where he was on guard.

"He failed to offer a plausible reason when he was asked to state his motive for the shooting. He denied that any threatening acts were made by the victims to provoke him to open fire," the court said.

He also denied knowledge that the victims were Israeli.

## Iranians seize Iraq explosives

Tehran (Reuters, AP) - Iran is unloading 60 tons of explosives bound for Iraq found on board a Danish coaster, the Danish coastguard said. The cargo, which it seized in the Gulf of Oman, the national news agency reported.

Meanwhile, Iraqi planes raided the Kharg Island oil terminal, setting its installations ablaze, Iraq said.

## Walesa's eighth

Warsaw (Reuters) - Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, became a father for the eighth time when his wife Danusia gave birth to an 8lb 10oz daughter. She will probably complete the family. "I'd like to stop there," he said.

## Rebel murders

Lima (AFP) - Maoist guerrillas have killed nine people, including a judge and three teachers at Pacllon 275 miles north-east of here and the governor of Ongoy 500 miles to the south-east.

## Hijacker jailed

Tehran (Reuters) - An Iranian court jailed Saeed Salem Masoudi, aged 36, a South Yemeni, for 12 years for hijacking a Saudi TriStar jet to Tehran in November, 1984. Another defendant was freed.

## 344 disappear

Bogotá (AFP) - At least 344 Colombians have disappeared in presumed abductions by police, soldiers and left-wing guerrillas in a year, twice as many as in 1984, the prosecutor-general says.

## Sakharov jam

Newton, Massachusetts (Reuters) - Mrs Yelena Bonner made a second telephone call to her husband in the Soviet Union. Dr Andrei Sakharov, but the conversation was interrupted by jamming.

## Patients killed

Warsaw (Reuters) - All six people on board died when a medical helicopter bringing patients to hospital in Warsaw crashed in bad weather.

## Sudan to vote

Khartoum (Reuters) - Sudan's first general election in nearly 20 years will be held over 12 days starting on April 1, the Sudan News Agency reported.

## Happy birthday

Kathmandu (AP) - Nepal freed 216 prisoners from jails to mark King Birendra's 41st birthday. Sentences had ranged from a month to 20 years.

## Mixed feelings in Iberia

## Headaches for a growing family

From Richard Owen

Brussels

A mini-crisis arose last June in Brussels as the treaties admitting Spain and Portugal to the EEC were signed amid much festivity and rejoicing. The alarm had to do not with the terms of accession or the impact of membership on Iberian agriculture and industry, but with flagpoles.

There were not enough spaces outside the Berlaymont, the grand office block which houses EEC headquarters, for the flags of a Community which had grown to twice its original size in under 30 years.

Like other EEC crises, the flagpole furore was resolved, and the flags of the united Twelve will flutter together on January 1, when accessions come into force. Similarly, the festive lights in the medieval centre of Brussels feature 12 illuminated city gates to symbolize enlargement.

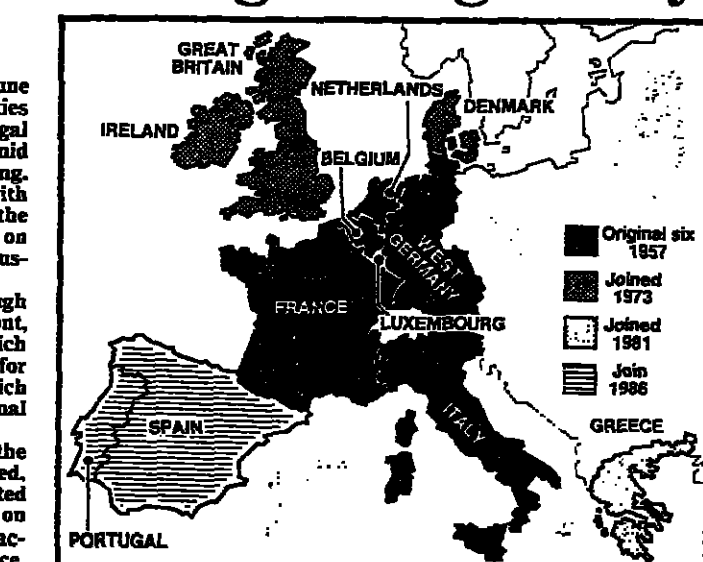
There will be more substantial problems of adjustment. Some were foreseen during the seven years of detailed negotiation leading up to the treaty signing.

EEC officials claim, for example, that the large-scale redistribution of jobs - from commissioner to typist - will cause few headaches, since the EEC bureaucracy has been preparing for it for some time.

## EEC: TEN BECOME TWELVE

Part I

The 14 commissioners will rise to 17 - two for Spain and one for Portugal - and all levels officials are being offered early retirement with handsome golden handshakes to make way for the Iberian influx. Spanish officials say no less than 1,500 posts will go to Spain in a phased programme of job allocation.



It is still not certain which portfolios the new members will be offered in the Commission, and Britain and other states are strongly resisting a bid by Madrid to head the EEC fishing policy.

The overall view in Brussels is that these are technical problems rather than substantial ones, and that both Spain and Portugal will enrich the Community, which will rise to a total population of 320 million. The main gain for the Iberian newcomers, EEC sources say, is that their relatively young and fragile democracies will be strengthened. This in turn will add to the cohesion of the West, especially if Spain votes yes in the referendum on Nato membership.

The European Parliament at Strasbourg, which feels it lacks clout, will benefit from the addition of 84 Spanish and Portuguese deputies.

As for Europe's world role, Spain and Portugal will provide valuable links with Latin America as the Community gropes its way towards a common foreign policy after the recent Luxembourg summit. As one EEC document puts it, "Tomorrow: A leap in the dark."

Spain and Portugal are "among the finest flowers of European civilization".

But none of this quite explains why Spain and Portugal themselves, and to some extent the Eurocrats in Brussels, are approaching the accession with mixed feelings, including a great deal of apprehension about the likely impact on their relatively backward economies.

This in turn could have unforeseeable consequences for the internal balance of the Community, which is at present poised fairly evenly between the more advanced industrial member states and the poor southern countries. The centre of gravity will shift decisively to the Mediterranean and away from the heart of industrial northern Europe.

Apart from uneasy jokes within the Berlaymont about the medium mentality gaining the upper hand in the EEC, this could lead to serious tensions over the southern countries' demand for a fairer redistribution of resources, known in Community jargon as cohesion.

## Turks feel the chill of Ozal's new austerity

From Rasit Gurdilek

Ankara

After failing in 1985 to defeat inflation, Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, is now banking on a short public memory to soften the political effects of last week's stringent economic package.

The package, which includes price increases on basic commodities such as oil, sugar and paper, as well as on goods and services provided by state-owned firms, gave an unpleasant jolt to a public largely concentrating in the prospects of winning Mr Ozal's New Year's Eve lottery, which offers a top prize of about £1.6 million.

Last week's economic moves covered the liberalization of imports, the gradual lifting of export incentives, and increased central bank control over the foreign currency dealings of the private banks.

Independent economists saw the package as conforming with International Monetary Fund demands, and the increased intervention of the central bank has been explained as necessary because of the debt-servicing obligations facing Turkey.

## Pinochet rejection fails to bury opposition's democracy plan

From A Correspondent, Santiago

Chile's military regime has rejected an opposition plan, known as 'The National Accord for a return to Democracy in Chile', developed three months ago under the auspices of Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno of Santiago and signed by a broad spectrum of political parties.

The signatories range from the Christian left, through the moderate and conservative parties forming the Democratic Alliance, to the ultra-conservative National Party (PN) and the Movement for National Union (MUN) comprising former participants in the 1973 military coup and the regime itself.

The only Chilean alliance not included in the accord is the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), a coalition of the Communist, Socialist and Revolutionary Left Movement (MIF) parties, which has considerable influence in union, university, professional, women's and poor people's organizations.

Many supporters of the accord see it as a last-ditch attempt to find a peaceful negotiated return to democratic rule in Chile.

Accord co-ordinators briefly met the sub-secretary of the Interior, Señor Alberto Cardoñal, 10 days ago to make an

## Blacks ready for end to school boycotts

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

More than 160 black organizations throughout South Africa called yesterday for an end to school boycotts and a return to classes by thousands of black, coloured and Indian pupils next month. But the call was hedged with a list of demands and an ultimatum to the Government that if these were not met by the end of March, action would follow.

Some 700 delegates attended a two-day conference at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg to map out a national strategy to deal with the black education crisis in 1986.

The decision to urge a return to school came after the Right Rev Desmond Tutu, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize winner, told the conference that, although school boycotts had been effective, blacks should beware of an uneducated generation.

"The only people who will be rejoicing when our children are not educated will be our enemies. It will be Pretoria," he said. "We must prepare now for a post-liberation South Africa."

Bishop Tutu praised the pupils and said that black adults had compromised for too long. "We black adults must confess openly our complicity in our own oppression. I salute you young people. You have done us proud," he said.

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## EuroMP storm looms on spy claims

From Richard Owen

Brussels

The case of M Gustave Pordica, the French Member of the European Parliament alleged to be a communist agent, is likely to cause a furore at Strasbourg when the Parliament convenes in two weeks' time.

Euro-MPs will want to know what knowledge French authorities have of M Pordica's Romanian connection, and whether M Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right National Front and also a Euro-MP, accepted a bribe in exchange for putting M Pordica on the National Front list for the European Parliament. This could put M Le Pen's own credentials as an MEP in jeopardy.

Allegations that M Pordica, a Romanian by origin, was an agent of Bucharest, and hence a Soviet bloc spy, first surfaced in Paris just before the European Parliament elections of June, 1984. But they were discounted, and M Pordica successfully sued *Le Matin*, the newspaper which printed the charges, for libel and defamation. However, *The Sunday Times* yesterday carried new evidence, much of it from M Le Pen's former wife, that M Pordica had paid \$500,000 (£342,000) for his Strasbourg seat and that the money came from Romania. M Le Pen, virulent anti-communist, was apparently unaware of this irony.

Mr Alf Lomas, leader of the Labour group of MEPs at Strasbourg, said he would table an urgent motion when the Parliament meets in mid-January, calling on M Pierre Pflimlin, the Parliament's President, to start an inquiry into the activities of M Pordica and M Le Pen. The inquiry should establish whether either of them could remain an MEP, Mr Lomas said.

Initial reaction in Brussels yesterday was that the European Parliament was scarcely worth infiltrating, since it has relatively little power. But Euro MPs point out that the Parliament is steadily gaining greater power within the enlarged EEC of 12 nations, and provides a useful centre to other West European institutions and power centres.

The Parliament meets in plenary session at Strasbourg one week in four, but also holds committee meetings in Brussels and maintains a secretariat in Luxembourg.

The Soviet bloc has been seeking closer contacts with the EEC since the spring, when Mr Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, proposed formal links between the Common and the European Market as part of his campaign to gain influence in West Europe. The EEC has been cautious in its response, but Moscow has persisted, making the European Parliament one of its targets.

● PARIS: The story in *The Sunday Times* is another blow to the credibility of M. Le Pen, less than three months before the general elections and at a time when other stories have been circulating concerning his character and financial dealings (Susan MacDonald writes).

Yesterday a *Le Matin* journalist praised *The Sunday Times* story, calling it full and precise. Some of the most damning claims against M Le Pen in *The Sunday Times* came from his ex-wife and from former National Front colleagues. Mme. Le Pen was divorced from her husband in October. At the time she announced that, due to the court's ruling in her husband's favour, which resulted in what she considered an insufficient financial settlement in view of his wealth, she would from now on speak out on details of her husband's life.

Conservationists in Africa have expressed dismay at the loss of a fierce protector of the gorillas, and hope that her work will be continued by others.

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Euro MP storm loomson spy claims

## Gandhi rocks his party hierarchy with strong attack on corrupt ways

From Michael Hamlyn, Bombay

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, rocked the self-confident complacency of his own political party with a speech laying out its sins and sicknesses far more pointedly and vehemently than any of its political opponents would dare to.

Speaking at the centenary celebrations of the Indian National Congress, of which his party, the Congress (I), claims to be the direct descendant, Mr Gandhi first attacked a number of ills in Indian society.

He asked his audience of loyal Congress workers: "Is it not also a fact that most of us, in our daily lives, do not think of ourselves as Indians - we are imprisoned by the narrow domestic walls of religion, language, caste, and region, blocking out the clear view of a resurgent nation."

Behind the imposing facade of India's great institutions, Mr Gandhi said, the spirit and substance lacks vitality. "We are among the few to have the rule of law and an independent judiciary," he said. "But thousands wait while an elaborate and arcane machinery grinds ever so slowly. The poor have little hope of timely redress."

He attacked the businessmen of the country, saying: "There are some reputed business and industrial establishments which shelter battalions of law-breakers and tax evaders. We have industrialists untouched by the thrusting spirit of the great risk-takers and innovators. The traders' instinct for quick profits prevails."

The trade unions fell under his lash. "Today they are a mere shadow of their past. They now protect the few who have, oblivious of millions who have not. They feel little concern for the creation of national wealth, only for a larger and larger share."

In the field of education, he said, the nation has much to be proud of, but today, "teachers seldom teach and students seldom learn."

But Mr Gandhi asked darkly, what of the iron frame of the system, the administration and police? He quoted an old proverb saying there can be no protection when the fence starts eating the crop, and added: "We have government servants who do not serve, but oppress the poor and the helpless, police who do not uphold the law, but shield the guilty, tax collectors who do not collect taxes but conspire with those who cheat the state."

Then Mr Gandhi turned to his own party telling the leaders that it had shrunk, losing touch with the toiling millions. He accused them of having become brokers of power and influence for whom the masses do not count.

"Their lifestyle, their thinking - or lack of it - their self-aggrandizement, their corrupt ways, their linkages with the vested interests in society, and their sanctimonious posturing are wholly incompatible with work among the people," he said. "They are reducing Congress to a shell from which the spirit of service and sacrifice has been emptied."

Mr Gandhi, who was battling against a battery of failing microphones which made his words inaudible to many of those present at the Cricket Club of India grounds where the centenary meeting was held, said that his party followed no discipline, no principle of public morality.

"Corruption is not only tolerated," he said, "but even regarded as a hallmark of leadership. Flagrant contradiction between what we say and what we do has become our way of life."

Mr Gandhi made it plain, however, that there was no party capable of taking over Congress's role. "All other parties are shot through with internal contradictions," he said. "The sorry, unedifying spectacle of their total incapacity, corruption, nepotism, hypocrisy, has disfigured our political landscape."

The other parties had colluded with anti-national elements and had shallow ideological roots. "Wherever they have come to power, they have retarded social and economic progress."

The only answer, he insisted, was to rebuild Congress, and launch a "build India movement."

"We must once more generate a mass movement based on Congress ideology," he declared, promising to break the nexus between political parties and vested interests. "We will change the electoral laws to ensure cleaner elections," he said. "We will make political parties accountable for the funds they receive. We will wage ideological war against those who exploit the poor in the name of caste or religion."



Mrs Blackburn (left) at the funeral of Eastern Cape violence victims in July.

## Anti-apartheid leaders die in crash

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Mrs Molly Blackburn, one of South Africa's leading campaigners for black civil rights, has died in a car crash. Mrs Blackburn, a mother of seven and a provincial councillor for the official opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) in the Eastern Cape province, was probably the most prominent white woman politician in the country after Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mrs Blackburn had in the last 15 months of black township unrest consistently campaigned to expose alleged misconduct by the police and the Army and had been detained several times for entering Eastern Cape townships without permission.

Another prominent PFP activist, Dr Brian Bishop, provincial councillor for the Gardens district of Cape Town, also died in the crash. His wife, Mrs Dr Bishop, and Mrs Blackburn's sister, Mrs Judy Chalmers, were injured.

Police said yesterday that Mrs Blackburn's car collided head-on on Saturday evening with another car about 100 miles west of Port Elizabeth. The driver of the other car, who was not identified, was also killed.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said the deaths of Mrs Blackburn and Dr Bishop were a great loss to people dedicated to "restoring civil liberties in South Africa."

## Party factions rewarded Patronage pattern in Tokyo reshuffle

From David Watts, Tokyo

Cabinet Line-up

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, retained three senior ministers in their posts when his fourth Cabinet was sworn in at the weekend.

The ministers for foreign affairs and finance and the director of the defence agency kept their jobs, while the remaining 17 posts were shuffled in the annual rearrangement of the Cabinet. All four executives of the Liberal Democratic Party retained their positions.

Although Mr Noboru Takeshita, as Finance Minister, has clearly performed well he keeps his post at least in part because, as a potential rival for the prime ministership, Mr Nakasone has no desire to offend him.

The same could be said of the Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe. Like Mr Takeshita, he is regarded as a "new leader" and a potential successor when Mr Nakasone's term of office as president of the Liberal Democratic Party and Prime Minister expires next autumn.

Both men are from rival factions within the ruling party, as is the Director of the Defence Agency, Mr Koichi Kato. Mr Nakasone needs to maintain good relations with all three factions if he is to make progress with his legislative programme through next year and have any chance of trying to win an unprecedented third term as Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone's programme includes education reform, the privatization of the Japan National Railways and the economic summit next May. His reshuffle, therefore, is as much an exercise in political patronage as an indication of performance, either past or anticipated.

It is an indication of the continuing influence of the faction of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister, that his followers still dominate the new Cabinet, with Mr Takeshita the most important. Mr Tanaka has been out of politics since early last year after a stroke.

The factions of two former Prime Ministers, Mr Takeo Fukuda and Mr Zenko Suzuki, each retain four posts in the Cabinet to placate potential spoilers of Mr Nakasone's plans.

Minister	Post
Yasuhiro Nakasone	Prime Minister
Seigo Suzuki	Justice
Shintaro Abe	Foreign Affairs
Noboru Takeshita	Finance
Toshiki Kaifu	Education
Isamu Imai	Health and Welfare
Tadatoshi Imai	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Tadatoshi Imai	International Trade and Industry
Mitsuo Matsushita	Transport
Hiroshi Mitsuoka	Post and Telecommunications
Bunsei Sato	Labour
Yoshiyuki Hayashi	Construction
Takami Eto	Home Affairs
Ichiro Ozawa	State Ministers
Masaharu Gotoda	Chief Cabinet Secretary
Masumi Esaki	Management and Co-ordination
Hokkaido, Okinawa Development Agency	Agency
Haishiro Koga	Agency
Koichi Kato	Defence Agency
Yoshihide Mori	Environment Agency
Heihachiro Yamasaki	National Land Agency

## 14-year sentence on Bhutto son

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Mr Murtyza Bhutto, son of the executed Prime Minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has been sentenced in his absence to 14 years' hard labour by a special military court at Peshawar. Eighty-five other people were sentenced to jail terms of four to 14 years.

The Peshawar military court's judgment may be the last passed under Pakistan's martial law which is expected to be ended when General Zia ul-Haq, the army chief who has ruled Pakistan for eight and half years as Chief Martial Administrator and President, addresses Parliament today.

Mr Murtyza Bhutto, who has been in exile since General Zia seized power from his father in July, 1977, and the other accused are thought to belong to the militant wing, called Al-Zulfikar, of the late Prime Minister's Pakistan Peoples Party.

Almost all the accused were charged by the police in March, 1981. A court press release issued in Peshawar on Saturday said the court also imposed fines.

## Voting roll confusion in Philippines

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Widespread irregularities, confusion and coercion marked the registration at the weekend of new voters for the Philippines Presidential election on February 7.

Fewer than half the estimated 2.5 million new voters are believed to have registered during the two-day period up to 4pm yesterday, officials of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfre), said.

Thousands of volunteers monitoring the 90,000 registration centres reported to Namfre headquarters in Manila that registration forms had not been received in many areas or had arrived late.

Reports also were received of bogus voters and busloads of multiple registrants, bribes offered to ruling party supporters, and suspected government "stooges" intimidating known opposition sympathizers.

The government-appointed electoral commission, Comelec, reported no "antoward incidents."

## Nine get life in Tanzania treason trial

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Tanzania's marathon treason trial, which started 10 months ago, ended in the Dar es Salaam High Court on Saturday when an airline pilot, Hattie McChes, and eight junior army officers were sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the Government and assassinate former President Julius Nyerere.

Two more army officers and four civilians, including a personal assistant to President Nyerere, were acquitted.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Kiogoro Nasseru said the 1982 coup plot arose from dissatisfaction at Tanzania's economic situation.

He did not impose the death sentence, taking into account the comparative youth of the accused.

McChes, said to have been the ringleader, escaped from custody in 1983 and fled to Kenya, where he was given political asylum, but Kenya later handed him back.

## Yugoslav separatist crisis

## Army officers said to be in 'Great Albania' plot

From Dessi Trevisan, Belgrade

Reports of more arrests since last month's country-wide police raids against alleged militant Albanian nationalists mark a serious new turn of crisis in Yugoslavia's southern Kosovo region.

It is also said that Army officers have been involved in a recently uncovered organization calling itself the Movement for Liberation - which aimed to carve an independent "Great Albania" out of Yugoslav territory. This would include the troubled southern region as well as other parts of Macedonia and Montenegro, partially populated by Yugoslav ethnic Albanian stock.

In November Yugoslav police made mass arrests in a series of early morning swoops throughout the country and, soon after, officials announced that 50 Albanians had been held. It has now been disclosed that since then at least another 100 persons have been rounded up and, as the interrogations proceed, further detailed accounts have been leaked, suggesting that the Movement for Liberation was one of the best organized groups, operating in strictest secrecy.

It is said to have had Yugoslav military officers of ethnic Albanian origin among its members and informants within the internal security forces of the Kosovo region, which made it difficult to track down.

Yugoslav officials consider that it differs in many ways from other Albanian underground organizations. It had channels for contact with Albanian exile communities in the West, along which weapons, communications equipment and printing machines were being smuggled into the country.

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# The Times review of 1985

## JANUARY

**Weather**  
1: Britain shivers as temperatures drop to minus 4°C. 8: Snow covers France; Metro stations open to homeless; pigeons desert rooftops, skiers glide down Promenade des Anglaises, Nice. 15: The Shetlands bask in sunshine (41°F). 16: The Costa Brava becomes the Costa Blanca as rare snow falls in Madrid.

**Royalty**  
5: Princess Margaret is admitted to hospital with suspected lung cancer; operation on her left lung reveals "innocent tissue". 6: Prince William builds his first snowman at Sandringham.

**Money**  
1: Pound begins 1985 with record low \$1.587, days later plunging to \$1.1395, and 85,000 Americans fly to London for New Year sales. 28: Financial markets in turmoil, base rates go from 12 to 14 per cent, third rise since Jan 11.

**Abroad**  
2: Soviet cruise missile crashes in Finland after flying over Norway; the Russians apologise. 3: About 25,000 black Ethiopian Jews, the Falashas, are airlifted to Israel and three days later Bob Geldof arrives with 50m raised from Band Aid. 11: Three American soldiers are killed when a Pershing nuclear missile catches fire at US Army base. 21: "Gamblers special" plane crashes in Nevada, 85 killed.

**The miners**  
1: Arthur Scargill tells German trade unionists, "We are more convinced and confident of winning the strike than we were". Neil Kinnock stands symbolically on picket line. 7: About 1,200 miners abandon 44-week strike as three striking colleagues, charged with murdering taxi driver David Wilkie, await trial. 8: Power stations break records for electricity supply.

**Sport**  
1: Footballer George Best transfers from Aston Villa to Manchester City. 1: Open prison to complete his drink-driving sentence. 15: Fowler and Canning score double centuries as England break records against India in fourth Test and go on to take a 2-1 series lead.

**Anniversaries**  
1: The Times commemorates its bicentenary year and publishes facsimile of The Daily Universal Register. 31: Duchesse de Kent and Prince Naruhito of Japan at Festival Hall Times concert.

**At home**  
3: Three men are held under Prevention of Terrorism Act by detectives investigating Libyan bombings in London. 8: Social trends document says most people believe Britain is a racially prejudiced country. 10: Norman Tebbit resumes his seat in House of Commons from which IRA bomb



Margaret Thatcher: snubbed removed him three months previously. 15: Government turnabout as Prime Minister announces there will be a national celebration to mark 40th anniversary of VE Day. 29: Snub for Mrs Thatcher as Oxford dons vote not to award her an honorary degree.

**Entertainment**  
18: Secret £55,000 purchase by Soap Television from BBC of soap opera Dallas, but incensed independent companies expected to refuse autumn transmission. 23: First televising of House of Lords proceedings. 30: of potential 1,177 cast appearing.

**People**  
4: Mrs Kim Cotton, Britain's first commercial surrogate mother, gives birth to daughter for which she is said to have received £6,500. Baby Cotton made ward of court but later allowed to join her parents, as MPs call for ban on commercial births. 16: Sir Clive Sinclair launches his "beetle", the electrically powered "beetle", the CS which can be driven by 14-year-olds. 25: President Botha promises new voting and property rights to blacks.

## FEBRUARY

**Crime**  
7: Polish secret police agent is sentenced to 25 years jail for his part in killing of Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko. 11: Clive Ponting is acquitted of Secrets Act breach of document leak relating to sinking of General Belgrano. Letters between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock escalate. The Opposition leader is compelled to accept Prime Minister had no part in Fontenay prosecution decision. 26: Michael Falgout, known as the Fox, given six life sentences for series of rapes and burglaries in Bucks/Beds area.



Clive Ponting: cleared

**Money**  
6: Acorn, the Cambridge home computer company, calls for temporary suspension of its share trading on stock market. 11: pound falls below \$1.00 on inflation rises and pressure increases on home loans. 22: After slight surge, pound falls again; President Reagan fails to intervene; five days later panic hits Bank of England and European central banks as dollar rises.

**Abroad**  
6: Spain unbos the gate dividing Spain and Gibraltar, 16 years after shooting it. 11: Egyptian bandmen burnt to death in German autobahn crash. 19: Spanish Boeing 747 crashes on internal flight; 145 die.

**The miners**  
11: Mass picketing is banned at five South Wales pits by High Court. 20: NUT rejects latest formula to return to work, later votes to continue 50-week strike indefinitely although 3,807 pickets go back.

**Sport**  
5: England draw in fifth Test against India.

**Anniversaries**  
28: The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh visit The Times, second time a reigning monarch crosses the threshold. Queen presses button to roll the Royal Edition.

**At home**  
7: Four Britons arrive back home from Libya with Terry Waite, Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, who had negotiated their release. 12: NUT warns of three-day strikes after pay talks break down. 17: Prison officer shot dead by two Provincial IRA gunmen. 28: IRA bomb kills nine, injures 30, in police station raid at Newry, Co Down.

**Entertainment**  
7: National Theatre director, Sir Peter Hall, announces closure of one stage, job cuts and departure from South Bank complex in wake of financial crisis. 14: Getty Museum's painting "The Annunciation" by Dieric Bouts is challenged as a fake. 27: BBC's time traveller, Dr Who, is latest victim of programme cuts. "Save the Doctor" campaign gathers planet support.



Stadium disaster: 56 killed as fire sweeps through an old stand at Bradford City football ground

## MARCH

**Royalty**  
1: To alleviate Aids blood transfusion crisis, Prince Charles becomes first royal donor. 5: Princess Anne tints her hair pink. 7: Queen Mother makes private visit to The Times. 12: Queen to get 27.5m armoured train. 17: Princess Margaret's first public appearance since operation.

**Money**  
17: Egyptian Al-Fayed brothers' £515m bid for House of Fraser, including Harrods, is formally recommended by stores group. 19: Nigel Lawson's second budget increases road licences from £90 to £100, cigarettes up 8p for 20. Mortgage rates rise by one per cent.

**Abroad**  
8: Beirut car bomb kills 60, injures 200. 11: Thirty-four killed in Israeli raid on Lebanese village. 13: Mrs Thatcher attends funeral of President Chernenko and President Reagan proposes summit talks with Mr Gorbachov. 21: Seventeen blacks killed by police in South Africa.

**Sport**  
4: Footballer attacked, seats ripped out, as Chelsea supporters riot during Milk Cup defeat by Sunderland. 14: Mrs Thatcher votes jail sentences for football hooligans as Millwall fans rampage through Luton, 47 injured.

**The miners**  
4: Miners strike ends with narrow 99-91 card vote almost a year after it had begun. 5: Caring banners, 85 per cent of miners return to work. Flying pickets from Kent, demand amnesty for dismissed colleagues; slow return in Wales and Yorkshire. Mr Scargill refuses to cross picket lines.



Arthur Scargill: strike defeat

**At home**  
4: GLC loses crucial vote against race capping campaign. 10: Mrs Thatcher's bath stolen from her front garden during house

## APRIL

**People**  
8: Injured British explorer Lt-Com. Clive Waghorn is snatched from blizzard-swept Antarctic island by Royal Marine helicopter. 25: "VC Sahib" Captain Ram Bahadur Limbu, Queen's Gurkha Officer and last surviving holder of Victoria Cross, retires.

**Science**  
3: Siamese twin girls are separated in London hospital operation. 8: Britain's first frozen embryo baby, a boy, born in Manchester while Brooks Matthews, world's youngest heart lung transplant patient, goes out to play at Harefield Hospital. Her father holds up Australian hamburger bar to raise money for her operation.



Princess Michael: SS shock

**Royalty**  
3: Princess Michael, who once said she would go anywhere for a hot meal, opens Happy Easter roadside café. 15: Buckingham Palace statement that Princess Michael's father was a member of Hitler's SS; she admits the revelations are a "considerable shock". 23: Princess Anne makes her flat race debut at Epsom and comes fourth. 28: Controversy after plan for Prince and Princess of Wales to attend Pope's private mass is abandoned on advice from the Palace.

**Business**  
22: Nissan, manufacturers of Datsun cars, sign a single-union agreement for its proposed assembly plant in north-east. 30:

The pound gains strength against the dollar as CBI survey highlights job losses and halt to export rise.

**Abroad**  
6: President Nimeiry of Sudan overthrown by military coup. 19: South Africa offers blacks new rights of independence in tribal homelands and urban blacks freehold property rights. 22: British diplomats in Moscow pack their bags; their counterparts do the same in London in new wave of expulsions. 26: US expels Soviet military attaché in retaliation for the shooting of Major Arthur Nicholson by Soviet sentry in East Germany.

**The miners**  
2: NUT ends ban on overtime. 8: NCB begins closure of Addon Hall colliery, Pontefract, which before the strike employed 1,300. 11: Pay rise package of 10 per cent accepted by NUT.

**Sport**  
1: New law announced to ban sale of alcohol at football grounds. 8: Steve Overt wins first serious race since collapsing during Los Angeles Olympic Games. 9: John Francombe, National Hunt jockey, retires. 10: Cricketers' Association members agree to drug tests in coming season. 14: Robin Knox-Johnston sets new British record in 10 days, 14 hours, 18 mins, 40 secs. 15: Chelsea unveil plan for electric fence at football ground. 21: Chris Brunning, aged 50, scales Everest on his fourth attempt. Reduced entry for London Marathon because of cool weather and flu outbreak. 28: Dennis Taylor becomes new Embassy World Snooker champion, beating titleholder Steve Davis 18-17.

**Anniversaries**  
7: Two steam locomotives puff out of Bristol Temple Meads station at start of 100-mile journey to commemorate 150th anniversary of Great Western Railway.

**At home**  
1: Postal workers walk out at Mount Pleasant sorting office, London, in dispute over use of new coding machine, temporarily delaying a High Court ruling. 8: CND's 20,000 Easter marchers converge in torrential rain on cruise missile base, Molesworth, Cambridgeshire. 17: Union report claims a quarter of all hospital kitchens would be closed if they were not exempt from prosecution. 24: Neil Kinnock warns Labour Party national executive that schoolchildren told to strike against "YT" "conscriptio" scheme were "being exploited by a bunch of duffers". Gallup Poll reveals Labour lead over Conservatives reduced from 6 1/2 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent.

30: Opposition MPs attack proposed abolition of Serps (state earnings related pension scheme).

**The arts**  
2: Members of the Sainsbury family to make a gift to the nation of a new extension to the National Gallery, following scrapping of original extension plan, described by Prince Charles as a "monstrous curbside". 18: World record of 27.5m paid for Mantegna's "Adoration of the Magi" by Getty Museum at Christie's, London.

**People**  
2: Mr Gorbachov accepts US invitation to summit talks. Bishop of Durham, Rt Rev David Jenkins, again voices his doubts about the proof of the Resurrection; later emphasizes the "policy of confrontation" which he says is dividing Britain. 28: John Wakeham, Government Chief Whip, is back in the hustings, six months after he was almost crippled in the Brighton bomb blast which killed his wife Roberta.

## MAY

**Royalty**  
2: Duchess of Kent is among 117 names on syndicates factoring underwriting losses of at least £50m. 12: Prince Andrew opens Falkland Islands new airport. 30: Duke of Edinburgh drives a carriage and four across one of Britain's most dangerous stretches of roads in Morecambe Bay.

**Business**  
7: Government announces that British Gas is to be sold intact within two years. 13: Lloyd's investors face losses of £130 million. 22: London Docklands new mini-airport gets government approval. 24: Sir Clive Sinclair's computer company is in financial difficulties; given two months' extension to its credit by one of its main manufacturers, Thorn EMI.

**Abroad**  
20: At Geneva's Cointin airport, 394 mainly Palestinian prisoners exchanged for three Israelis. 22: Beirut car bomb kills 60, 25: Five thousand feared drowned in Bangladesh as tidal wave hits islands; death toll rises to 15,000. 28: Thirty-four killed and more than 40 injured as explosion destroys two tankers near Gibraltar. 27: Hopes of proving a Bulgarian connection in 1981 attempt to kill Pope suffer setback when Mehmet Ali Agca, main prosecution witness, announces he is Jesus Christ.

**Anniversaries**  
8: The 40th anniversary of Victory in Europe allows Reagan and

Gorbachov to make a pledge for peace, although the Soviet leader later says the West colluded with Hitler. The Queen leads service in Westminster Abbey attended by Mrs Thatcher, who had wished for no formal commemoration at all; Channel Islanders remember their five years of German occupation. 20: At Chelsea Flower Show a new variety of rose is officially named "The Times" to commemorate bicentenary year.

**At home**  
2: Unemployment rises to record 3,177,000. 3: Tories lose control of nine councils in county council elections. 6: Four schoolboys swept into sea off rocks at Land's End, one girl rescued; headmaster of Stoke Poges Middle School, Buckinghamshire, later denies parental criticisms of negligence. 15: Police spotter plane crashes during trial operations, two policemen killed. 16: In overhaul of public order laws, police given greater powers over crowd control. 20: Four RUC men killed in 1,000lb bomb blast while patrolling the border. 23: Teachers reject five per cent pay offer and a reference to arbitration. 27: Trister overshoots runway at Leeds-Bradford airport, 416 escape.

**People**  
6: President Reagan visits Bergen-Belsen concentration camp after his controversial wreath-laying at Bitburg. German military cemetery containing the graves of 2,000 German soldiers. 12: The Pope is greeted with missiles on his visit to Utrecht, and Pope castigates sexual morals of young Dutch Catholics at end of stormy visit to the Netherlands.

**Soccer deaths in Brussels**  
Sport  
8: Manchester City fans go on rampage at Notts County football ground. 11: Fifty-six killed, 211 injured and 70 badly burnt in fire at Bradford City football club. 15: Boy, 15, dies after football riots between Birmingham City and Leeds United when boundary wall collapses. 16: Bradford City chairman finally acknowledges existence of fire-risk warning letters; third and fourth division clubs required to make safety improvements. 19: Manchester United win Cup Final 1-0 against Everton, playing with only 10 men after their player, Kevin Moran, becomes first footballer ever to be sent off in a final. Chinese soccer fans go on rampage in Peking as national side knocked out of World Cup by Hong Kong. 22: Seventy English football supporters arrested in Helsinki at game with Finland. 28: Football riot at Heysel Stadium, Brussels, before the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin leaves 38 dead and 150 injured; match starts 85 minutes late as authorities fear cancellation would escalate violence. 31: FA bans English clubs from European competition next season.

## JUNE

**Weather**  
21: The longest day without sunshine in what becomes the wettest June since 1971, it is cooler since 1977 and the driest since 1979. Pagnon for Peace shiver at Stonehenge as they chant "I am one with the infinite sun".

**Money**  
8: Pay award of 7.5 per cent for armed forces but raises get 5.6 per cent staged rise instead of the nine per cent recommended by independent inquiry. 14: Rumours that President Reagan suffered a heart attack - later decided - sent dollar plunging; the pound rises to \$1.2795.

**Business**  
8: Government backing for limited growth at Stansted Airport from two million passengers a year to eight million. 16: Mirror publisher Robert Maxwell announces his £12m rescue deal for Sir Clive Sinclair's ailing home computer company. 28: Chancellor of Exchequer censures Bank of England's failure to act promptly to avert £248m collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers.

**Miners**  
8: Pit deputies, union, Nacods, call off overtime ban, bringing to an end 15 months of industrial action in the coal industry. 7: Cortonwood colliery, whose threatened closure started the strike, is to shut, bringing job losses in Yorkshire to 10,000.

**Sport**  
8: Ban on possession of alcohol at football grounds and on football transport to become law by next season. 4: Attempt by 10-member British team on Mt Everest's unconquered north-east ridge fails. 8: Steve Cauthen wins Derby on Sir Archer. 8: FIFA pushes English football with new world ban on allowing its affiliated associations any sporting contact with England at club level. 8: Barry McGuigan (24) becomes new featherweight champion of the world. 18: England's Test victory against Australia marked by pitch invasion.

**At home**  
3: Social welfare review outlined in Commons includes 15-year phase-out of Serps; outbacks on housing benefits and death grants to be abolished. 7: Four-day rescue attempt down collapsed 50ft well at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, ends as body is found of Rannaras Giergas (22). Opponents talk out Enoch Powell's bill to prevent the use of human embryos for research or experimentation. 17: London taxi driver fined £75 for ejecting a passenger whom he suspected of being a socialist. 18: Government acts to enforce cuts in social security by

making a £27m cut in rate rebates. 23: Police defuse suspected IRA bomb in tourist hotel near Buckingham Palace and next day find hotel target hit list.

**Abroad**  
7: Twenty-two Finnish UN troops kidnapped in Lebanon. 11: Twenty-three people killed in Eastman bloc exchanged in Berlin for four Eastern Europeans convicted of spying in US. 12: Spain's signing of treaty of its accession to EEC marked by Basque terrorist killings.



Masked fear: TWA hijack

15: TWA flight from Athens to Rome hijacked by to Shi'ite demanding release of 758 Shi'ite detainees in Israel; two American passengers are badly beaten and one shot dead. The 30 hostages are concealed in Beirut and finally released after tense negotiations on June 30. 23: Indian airliner on flight from Canada to Heathrow blows up on arrival off Cork; all 329 passengers killed.

**People**  
6: Accountant Michael Checkland is BBC's new deputy director general. Mr Dikko, former Nigerian transport minister who was found kidnapped in an airline crate, is refused political asylum. 10: Syrian diplomat, Ahmed Waheed Rajel, bows to Foreign Office ultimatum and agrees to leave the £25,000 London home of the Chaffey family, which he had continued to occupy in defiance of a court order. The Queen took a personal interest to the case after Mrs Chaffey wrote to her in the assumed body of a man drowned in Brazil in 1979 is that of Dr Josef Mengele, known in German concentration camp as the "Angel of Death".

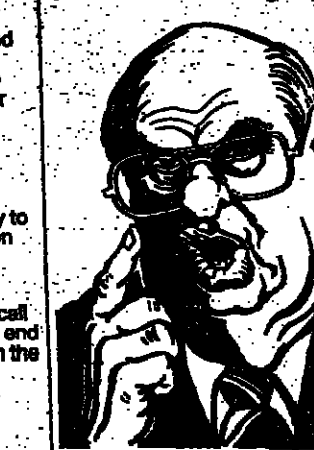
## JULY

**Crime**  
2: Two men responsible for forging and selling "Hitler diaries" to German magazine jailed. 17: Johnson Matthey Bankers call in City fraud squad. 25: Andrew Neil called for life for battering to death his young daughter, Tyna Henry.

**Money**  
18: Decision to give top civil servants 40 per cent pay rise sparks some back-bench Tory MPs and House of Lords. 26: Two building societies cut mortgage interest rates for new borrowers.

**Business**  
8: Huge demand for M&S charge cards leads to operational mistakes and complaints from customers. 10: Bowling to consumer pressure Coca-Cola agrees to bring back old-style Coke. 17: BR announces £408m loss, some £225m directly attributable to miners' strike. BBC outbacks will mean the loss of 4,000 jobs. 25: Electradians' Union agrees to no-strike single union deal with Eddy Shah the newspaper publisher.

**Abroad**  
12: Twelve airport workers injured when bomb explodes at Rome international airport; in Madrid a woman is killed when another bomb wrecks BA ticket office. 8: Zimbabwean general election landslide victory for Robert Mugabe. 10: Formal closure of Union Carbide plant at Bhopal, India, where 1,745 people died after inhaling methyl isocyanate. Crewman dies when explosion wrecks Greenpeace environmental group's Rainbow Warrior as a New Zealand harbour. 19: Dam bursts in Italian Dolomites, washing away chalets and three hotels in just 20 seconds; some 200 feared dead. 21: State of emergency



President Botha: reprisal threat

declared in South Africa, unrest follows and later President Botha threatens reprisals against black-ruled states persisting with economic sanctions. 21: Remaining EEC ambassadors in Pretoria summoned home.

**Sport**  
1: Virginia Wade loses her last Wimbledon match. 3: John McEnroe is humbled by Kevin Carr in second defeat of a Wimbledon champion since war. 7: Boris Becker, aged 17, becomes first German, first unseeded player and youngest competitor to win Wimbledon's men's singles championship. 12: British Olympic Association proposes Birmingham as a contender for staging 1992 Games. 18: All players four of South Africa cancelled. 21: Sandy Lyle gives Britain first Open victory for 16 years. 28: Ian Botham becomes only second player in history to hit more than 500 runs in first-class cricket during one summer.

**Anniversaries**  
11: Prince and Princess of Wales attend a dinner at Hampton Court Palace and view a medieval route, climaxing with fireworks, as part of The Times bicentenary celebrations.

## Public figures who died during the year

**General:** T Adams; Mrs L Ashley; P Bessell; T Briggs; Marquess of Bristol; H Brock; P Burnham; H Cabot Lodge; K Castle; Lord Champion; H K H Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg; K Chernenko; Sir Charles Connell; Lord Darling; Sir L Denny; M Donnellan; Sir M Eissen; R Gernreich; A Hagg; H Harcourt-Manning; Sir Harold Hillier; A Kertesz; Sir M Khan; Dr Frank Morton; Sir H Munro-Lucas-Tooth; F Munz; G Oldfield; R Page; Miss J Pearce; E Pearl; Major E Robb; Maj-Gen Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones; A Saitar; A Searle; Lord Strathclyde; X Thuy; Col A Varley; R Woodruff.

**Government, Diplomacy and Public Service:** Lord Allen; Sir D Bailey; Lord Balogh; Lord Beeching; Dr F Boland; Sir T Brinton; Sir F Clark; H Covans; MP: T Duffy; Sir A Forde; Lord George-Brown; Lord Hale; Viscount Hall; H Hayman; T Hooson; MP: Sir W McKel; Sir H Norman-Walker; G Oldfield; Sir D Perrott; Sir M Roseveare; Lord Scargill; Baroness Sharp; Lord Trevelyan; Sir H Wilson; Lord Wolfenden.

**Medicine:** M Bates; F Braithwaite; Sir J Brotherton; Sir M Burnet; Dr A Clark-Kennedy; Dr R Cochran; R Corbett; Dr J Denman; Dr O Edholm; Dame A Gillie; Dr R Lightwood; J Milner; Surgeon Rear-Admiral R Mussen; Dr G News; Dr R Newton; Miss J Purdy; Prof W Stuckin; D Waterson.

**The Law:** Mr Justice Baron; Lord Diplock; Sir N Faulstich; P Foster; Judge B Gibbons QC; His Hon B Hobson QC; Mr R Ives; Judge Lawton; Judge L Lubbock QC; Hon E Montagu QC; Dr P Picarda; Sir O Temple-Morris QC.

**Ecclesiastical:** Rt Rev A Aitken; Very Rev Dr J Burrell; Very Rev M Carey; Very Rev A Craig; Rev Dr N Goodall; Rev Dr F Greeves; Rt Rev K Hudson; Very Rev W Hussey; Very Rev J Haire; Rt Rev K Healey; Dom E Jones; S Kimball; Rt Rev D Loveday; Dr L Paul; Archbishop D Ryan; Ven R Rudgard; Mgr D Sparggon; Mgr R Stewart; Dr W A Visser't Hooft; Canon J Thornton-Duesbery.

**Literature, Education and Scholarship:** Miss E Batten; H Boll; Prof J Bowle; Prof J Briggs; Sir A Bryant; Prof J Brown; B Bunting; Miss T Caldwell; I Calvino; G Elmore; R Graves; Dr V Grubb; J Hadley Chase; Prof C Hanson; Sir A Hardy; P Hartup; Miss D Havelly; J Jolliffe; Miss R Jones; Miss J de Lacy Mann; P Larkin; S Lewis; Earl of Lytton; J Mitchell; Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that ilk; Miss W Myers; Prof X Nias; Prof F Northedge; Sir T Parry; Sir J Pitman; Miss E Price; Miss B Radice; Miss Denise Robins; R Roe; Lord Sherborne; Dr R South; Prof W Stanford; A Clifton-Taylor; Dr T Thomas; Prof D Walker; Prof J Watson; Prof G Wilson Knight; Lord Wolfenden.



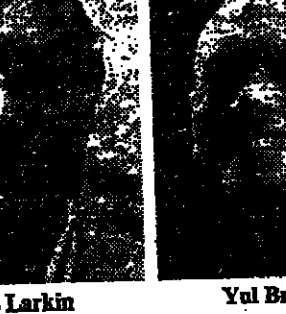
Laura Ashley



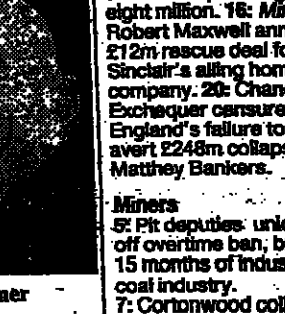
Lord George-Brown



Robert Graves



Philip Larkin



Yul Brynner



Rock Hudson



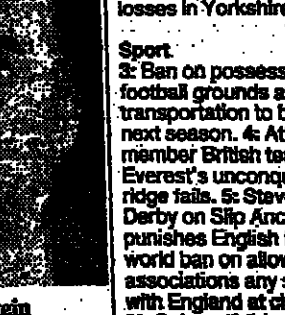
Phil Silvers



Orson Welles



Charles Douglas-Home



Jack Stein

**Theatre, Cinema, Broadcasting, Ballet and Music:** Miss D Addams; R Afton; P Barr; Sir Basil Bartlett; Bt; Miss A Baxter; Miss P Bedells; Miss D Black; J Boulting; Miss J Bradley; W Brambell; E O'Brien; Miss L Brooks; Y Brynner; H Burden; A Burrows; J Bussell; J Dale; R Dixon; D Dyal; R Ellington; J Fernald; J Ford; A Francis; Sir B Fraser; Miss K Gordon; Lord Gordon; Lord Hendry; R Hudson; Miss J Jeans; A Karas; Miss V Lennon; Sir E Little; L von Matic; Sir R Mayer; L Mitchell; M Monro; D Muggenridge; C Murray; C Nash; A

Negus; L Nolan; A Osborn; Dame B D'Oyley Carter; R Plomley; Sir M Redgrave; M Trubshawe; N Riddle; L Sarny; Mme S Signorel; P Silvers; O Welles; Sir Lindsay Wellington.

**Business:** Major D Blair; E Butten; D Clarke; K Clephane; D Eaton; R Ferguson; G Gordon-Marshall; L Col J Man; J Hyde; Sir W Lyons; C Martin; F Muntz; H Nicholson; J Riley; Sir O Simmonds; H Sporborg; A Steele; Col A Varley; R Woodruff; P Young.

**Science:** Lord Baker; Senior L Birb; Prof J Brennan; Sir M Burnet; Lord Darling; Lord Energylyn; Sir F Engledow; Dr A

Glucksmann; G Hall; Dr L Higgins; Dr P Inglis; C Munday; Prof R Peck; O Polunin; Dr R Richter; Dr R Waters.

**Journalists:** Sir M Aitken; J Caminada; J Carinoda; G Clark; J Dodge; C Douglas-Home; R Fendler; Miss O Franklin; H Gudenian; J Jewell; G Kirk; H Linecar; F Man; J Marshall; Mrs E Nicholas; G Ross; Miss J Shercliff; M Smith; Herr A Springer; R Winfrey; K Young.

**Sport:** C Blake; H Carr; H Catterick; G Cox; Miss G Hogg; A Paulen; W Peacock; M Sengster; J Stein; J Wardle; D Whillans; H Wragg.

**Armed Services:** Dame Henrietta Barnett; Maj-Gen H Birks; Maj-Gen R Briggs; Lord Cameron; P Fender; Maj-Gen J Hamilton; Lt Gen Sir B Hoare; Cmr J Kerans; Col I Lapralle; Air Vice-Marshal P Maitland; A Mars; Gen Sir Rodney Moore; Air Marshal Sir H Walmsley; Gen Sir James Marshall-Cornwall.

**VC and GC Holders:** Maj E Cooper; VC; Col D Dean VC; Sir A Miers VC; D Evans GC.

**Fine and graphic arts:** H Bayer; M Chagall; Miss U Edgcombe; C Edwards; C Ellis; J Gilroy; G Holtman; Elizabeth; Countess of Leicester; S Ray; F Richards.



# ...a year of calamity and hope

The Rainbow Warrior was lost, the Titanic found, and disasters killed 50,000 people. George Hill examines the past 12 months

## Uncorked: a bitter-sweet bouquet

It was not a vintage year for wine, nor sunshine, nor for peace and harmony: rather, a year for earthquakes, droughts and planes falling out of the sky and men with guns knocking at the door. A definite undertone perceptible as one rolls the flavour of the year around one's tongue — the bracing, evocative, mercurious taste of antifreeze.

The consumers of Austrian plunk are said to have been developing quite a taste for antifreeze before the ingenious adulterator overreached himself and tried claiming it as a tax expense. How many years like this one before we begin to get a taste for it too?

But it must be said that without the dash of antifreeze the year would possibly have seized up solid in its first weeks and never got started again. It was portentously cold right across the northern hemisphere. London had its coldest night for 22 years, the holy water froze in Cologne Cathedral, and pink flamingos died in their hundreds in the Carmague, in Washington, USA, frothing blizzards forced the closure of the second inaugural indoors and launched a vogue phrase, the "wind-chill factor", which made it much more exciting to be out in bracing weather.

In Moscow, General Winter laid low that most provisional of world potentates, Konstantin Chernenko, of whom less evil could be said than of any Soviet leader, though also less good. Was he married? No one in the West was sure, until his widow appeared at the funeral. Mikhail Gorbachev, suave and confident, stepped into his shoes in

short order, and his wife stepped out of obscurity into the elegant shoes, never occupied before, of First Lady of All the Russias.

The rivalry of the super-powers roused itself from years of stale routine. For the first time, the Soviet Union made a serious attempt to seize the public relations initiative, with a leader visibly younger and sharper than his opposite number who was twice in hospital for minor surgery. The rivals met across a fireside, with 3,000 journalists listening at the keyhole, and the world sighed with relief if only to find that they could bear each other's company.

At least in terms of hopes attached to it, this was the most important political event of the year — more important than Israel's painful disengagement from Lebanon, or South Africa's discovery that it had to take account of the sanctions that could really bite, applied by the international financial community. We may suppose that the summit was the event that Halley's comet came to portend. The comet remained virtually invisible, thus also warning us not to expect too much.

It was noted that Mr Gorbachev's affability did not extend to the subject of human rights, while Mr Reagan's growing faith in Star Wars disturbed allies who would be unprotected by the missile umbrella even if it proved effective. The year's great growth industry of espionage expanded, with many arrests, expulsions, defections and re-defections that it seemed



Bob Geldof's Live Aid concert for Ethiopian famine relief was hailed as the largest charitable event in history

ready to leave the black economy and become a fully fledged multinational.

Mr Reagan's self-declared "greatest love" showed no misgivings about Star Wars or anything else, although she did announce a date for her retirement, many years hence, and even invested in a retirement home. It was not clear whether anyone would be in a position to cause her to advance those plans. A certain post-crisis fatigue was in the air in Britain, uncomfortable for governments but not easily exploitable by their opponents. The most significant initiative in home politics this year, the Anglo-Irish accord was, by definition, the kind of thing which evokes apathy among the uninvolved and furious hostility among the involved.

The undaunted remnants of the coal strikers marched off into the sunset, dooped before the year began but still singing "Here we go". The miners of East Europe continued to the end to send gifts and messages of support to the strikers and

coal to the bosses. Arthur Scargill, life president of a union that was a third smaller after budget cuts, had been declared that it had all been "a brilliant success". Meanwhile, Liverpool council cheerfully threatened to save the jobs of their 31,000 employees by sacking them and had to be bailed out by the Gnomes of Zurich. The hard left had overreached itself so grossly that it gave the "cuddly left" the best chance in years of remoulding the party to a form that might be acceptable to the voters.

The Tories earned few dividends of popularity from the slow diminishing of the coal strike, and fewer still from a teachers' action as lengthy and perhaps greater in the real harm it caused. The Government began to show that affinity for banana skins common among long-entrenched administrations, and appointed Jeffrey Archer as vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, with special responsibility for banana skins. Although scrupulously vet-

ted, a jury freed Clive Ponting, refreshingly affirming the supremacy of heart over head. This, with the fiasco of the Cyprus trial, where it proved impossible to show that the accused had taken any secrets at all, instilled in some Tories a festering sense of grievance against juries in general. The Home Secretary tried to lean on the BBC, since everybody else seemed to be doing so, and least right out of the Home Secretary's grasp. The Commons were about to follow the Lords in allowing television to spy on their wranglings when they observed Mr Botha saving himself much uncomfortable publicity by banning it, and judged it prudent to follow suit.

Opinion polls showed the three main forces in British politics in close and fluctuating rivalry. Early in the year, when Labour was a whisker ahead, the polls also showed fears that current economic policies would lead to riots and civil disturbances — an endemic underlying fear since 1981. Paradoxically, when the riots

came, in Handsworth, Brixton and Tottenham, it was the Government that forged ahead in the polls. Regardless of cause, the need for a firm hand was felt, and what could be firmer than a government which started the year by announcing plans to build 16 new prisons?

British society got a glimpse of its own undercurrents and was shocked by what it saw. For football hooliganism, we were champions of Europe if not the world. The torturing of small children seemed to be another national speciality, though in this case it is possible that headlines belied statistics. But it seemed that every week brought to light a case more harrowing than the last, with secret ferocity (often by parent) going unsuspected by public servants incapacitated by faith in human nature.

But to look on the bright side: this year, in case you did not notice, was the year we never had it so good. Our national bonanza, North Sea oil, reached

its point of greatest yield and began its inexorable long decline.

Our real living standards rose while our competitiveness declined — the usual pattern — but the rhetoric of austerity had gained such conviction that two out of three of us were convinced we were worse off. We were still almost as well off as the Italians. If oil revenues did not run to the tax cuts necessary to cheer us up before the next election, it was doubtful whether hocking the family silver would. The Government's growing habit of boasting about the failures in its cost-cutting activities in the public services only added to the confusion, while the pound glidily floated down and down, and up and up.

There was no summer this year (governments have to take the blame for such things, though we did get an Indian summer (the poll ratings revived). Between the showers, Boris Becker won Wimbledon at 17 and threw into despair all those who still dreamed of being champion and now rudely discovered that they were old enough to be a champion's father or mother. However, Chris Bonington climbed Everest at 50. England won the Ashes, Oxford their tenth successive Boat Race, and Sandy Lyle became the first Briton for 16 years to win the British Open.

Belts were tightened in the world of the arts, most notably in the service of the arts. The Victoria and Albert Museum bust the Alinari bust (£1m) and introduced admission charges for the timid among those hastening to see the residue of the collection before the museum broke the 100. It was an exceptional year in the theatre — with the completion of the National's sublime *Mysteries* cycle, and bravura performances from Messrs Sher, Hopkins and McKellen in *Richard III*, *Pravda* and *Coriolanus*.

It was a momentous year for Fleet Street, which seemed on the point of uprooting itself and decamping to the Isle of Dogs in the hope that perhaps dog might not eat dog there, and particularly for us, as we were led into our third century of publication

by an editor who died in harness, playing his role with unexampled gusto though latterly on crutches and then in a wheelchair, ranging the office corridors in Brand's Hatch style.

Air travellers set out with faint hearts this year, debating whether it would be more unpleasant to crash or to be hijacked. But it sometimes seemed hardly safer to stay on the ground, where earthquakes, typhoons, volcanoes and bursting dams could obliterate thousands in a night. Four disasters alone accounted for some 50,000 deaths. The recurrent microcosm of these disasters on our screens was the image of the trapped individual waiting while rescuers laboured tantalizingly close. Calamity brings out goodwill as well as horror: this was also the year of the Live Aid concert, said to have been the largest charitable event in human history and unquestionably the noisiest.

There was another recurrent screen image this year, the elderly, well-spoken, composed teenagers, whom we saw for the first and last time in video recordings made for release after they had accomplished suicide missions against the retreating Israelis.

It was the year of the first great Aids panic, the year Poland put four secret policemen on public trial, and Argentina did the same with its former junta. It was the year the former junta, it was the year the Rainbow Warrior was lost, the year the mayor of Philadelphia set a suburb on fire, the year Mr Rajendra Seshia went bankrupt for £107m, the year the Inland Revenue failed to extract tax from a dog with holdings on the Stock Exchange, with the court upholding the venerable principle of no taxation without representation (but if the dog dies intestate, the state will have the last laugh). Some Vauxhall workers had it written into their contracts that they must not wear beards, and employees of a computer company in Telford were forbidden to laugh at work. It was the kind of year when it was reassuring to learn that there was still any laughter around to bar.

**At home:** 3: School strikes as NUT pay talks founder. 5: Conservatives lose Brecon and Radnor, their worst by-election defeat since war. 7: Nottinghamshire miners threaten to leave NUM. 10: Gallup Poll survey reveals Britain's favourite Saturday night pastime is watching video, while eating a take-away meal. 18: Austrian wine removed from sale after discovery in South Yorkshire of samples contaminated with anti-freeze additives.

**Entertainment:** 13: Band Aid charity concert staged simultaneously in London and Philadelphia raised £50 million for Ethiopian famine victims. Organizer Bob Geldof also known as "Saint Bob" later receives honorary degree from Kent University and is proposed for Nobel Peace Prize. 30: BBC cancel programme on political extremism in Northern Ireland after pressure from Home Secretary.

**People:** 4: Arthur Scargill wins right to remain life president of NUM. Maths prodigy Ruth Lawrence, aged 15, awarded a first at Oxford after only two years' study. 13: President Reagan undergoes surgery for cancer, briefly transfers his office to Vice-President Bush and later makes rapid recovery.

**Anniversaries:** 40th anniversary of the bombing with a service and the release of doves.

**Business:** 8: Robert Maxwell pulls out of proposed £12m rescue bid for Sinclair Research and Sir Clive announces £10m deal with Dixons, the high street retailers. 12: Debits halt production of Sinclair C5. 13: Barclays Bank to reduce its controlling shareholding in South Africa's largest bank. 14: Takeover battle for Debenhams ends with House of Fraser selling its stake to Burton Group for around £144m.

**Manchaster air tragedy:** At home: 5: Teachers offered new conditional pay deal. 22: Fifty-four passengers on holiday flight to Corfu killed when aircraft engine explodes while taking off from Manchester Airport; grounding of British jets with engines of similar type. 28: Defeat for NUT as guards vote against strikes action over driver-only trains, but BR refuses to reinstate 245 guards until union agrees to negotiate productivity proposals. 30: Ten-day crisis at Mirror Group newspapers culminates with publisher Robert Maxwell announcing papers would no longer be printed in Fleet Street.

**Crime:** 13: Four young Asians convicted of affray after racial battle in Newham sentenced to 100 hours. 18: Eight men fined after being arrested fleeing from a cook fight. 21: Woman arrested in Auckland in connection with the sinking of Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior is named as a captain in the French Secret Service.

**Royalty:** 4: Queen Mother is 85 and spends a very wet day at Sandringham; later flies round Britain on Concorde, her birthday treat from British Airways. 27: Princess of Wales visits the bedside of young girl who lost her family in Manchester air crash and persuades her to open her eyes.

**Entertainment:** 7: BBC journalists supported by 101 colleagues stage protest strike at BBC governors' decision to ban a programme about extremists in Northern Ireland.

**People:** 5: Pimple removed from President Reagan's nose found to be

cancerous. 8: Pope begins 12-day seven-nation African tour. 9: Martin Scorsese, the Nomad leader, defies expulsion order banning him from UK and carries the coffin of a Provisional IRA "volunteer". 11: Uncompromising letter from imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, is read out at funeral of murdered black civil rights lawyer. 21: Sir Freddie Laker accepts £5.8m from BA and other airlines, thus removing biggest obstacle to privatization of BA.

**Abroad:** 1: Black South African mineworkers give notice of strike in gold and coal mines; more than 60 people die in black riots. 15: President Botha offers blacks citizenship, dashes hopes of significant reform and closes Stock Exchange in effort to avert collapse of economy. 11: Toxic gas escapes from Union Carbide plant in US, injuring 135 people. 12: All but four of the 625 passengers killed as JAL Boeing 747 crashes on internal Japanese flight.

**Sport:** 4: Steve Cram breaks a third world mile record in 20 days. 15: Craw all-star team of 1980s Challenge. 21: President Reagan undergoes surgery for cancer, briefly transfers his office to Vice-President Bush and later makes rapid recovery.

**Anniversaries:** 40th anniversary of the bombing with a service and the release of doves.

**Business:** 8: Robert Maxwell pulls out of proposed £12m rescue bid for Sinclair Research and Sir Clive announces £10m deal with Dixons, the high street retailers. 12: Debits halt production of Sinclair C5. 13: Barclays Bank to reduce its controlling shareholding in South Africa's largest bank. 14: Takeover battle for Debenhams ends with House of Fraser selling its stake to Burton Group for around £144m.

**Crime:** 13: Forty prisoners surrender to police after prison riot at Spike Island, Cork, Ireland's "Alcatraz". 18: Police in riot gear fight pitched battles with gangs of youths in Handsworth, Birmingham. 10: Home Secretary Douglas Hurd visited and feared on visit to area plagued and feared as murder inquiry begins. 17: German spy scandal continues as long-serving secretary of Chancellor Kohl defects to East Germany. 28: Orgy of violence in Brighton following assassination of Prince and Princess of Wales; Mrs Cherry Groce while searching her home for son Michael.

**Abroad:** 3: Seven British tourists injured in Greece in the second anti-Britain bomb attack in a month. 5: Vigilante whites open fire on Cape Town mob. 11: Trains collide head-on in Portugal, 120 people killed. 17: Lebanese militia destroy 12 Christian villages east of Sidon. 19: Earthquake in Mexico: 50,000 rescue workers search for survivors among quake toll estimated at 20-30,000 dead. 24: Baby boy born on day of earthquake pulled out alive from rubble. 22: After resignations and denials of responsibility, the French admit they sank the Rainbow Warrior.

**Sport:** 2: England regain Ashes from Australia. 18: European victory in Ryder Cup as US lose for first time in 28 years.



Prince William starts school

**Royalty:** 3: Asked about her childhood home on a radio phone-in, Princess Anne says she never played at being a princess. 24: Carrying a home-made paper mouse, Prince William ends his first day at kindergarten.

**At home:** 2: Extensive Government re-shuffle as Mr Norman Tebbit becomes party chairman; Mr Leon Brittan moves from Home Office to Secretary of State for Industry; Mr Hurd from Northern Ireland to Home Office; Mr King from Employment to Northern Ireland and Lord Young to Employment. Best-selling author Mr Jeffrey Archer becomes deputy chairman. 12: Mr Oleg Gordievsky, Russian KGB leader in London, defects having worked secretly for West for 10 years. Leads to expulsion of 25 Soviet officials from Britain and tit for tat retaliation by Moscow, until Mrs Thatcher calls a halt. 24: A proposed all-out public service strike in Liverpool is called off. 25: Nicholas Price is jailed for life for murder of his starved step-daughter Heidi Koseda, aged 3.

**People:** 1: Graham Coveyduck, the businessman held for nearly a year without trial in Nigeria arrives home a week after Thatcher's bloodless coup. 5: Mr Ray Honeyford, Bradford headmaster suspended in race row, wins High Court claim for his reinstatement. 8: Laura Ashley is critically ill after accident at her daughter's home; her £200m company is about to go public.

**Business:** 5: Lloyd's of London announces worst underwriting loss in its history of £18m. 18: State-owned car group BL announces first half-year operating losses of £11m.

**OCTOBER**

**At home:** 3: Monthly jobless figures (September) rise to record 3,346,138 or 7.9 per cent of workforce but end of month sees biggest fall in October unemployment for 14 years. 14: India's Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, arrives in London for two-day visit. NUT rejects new local authority pay offer as inadequate. 20: Liverpool city council leaders agree to withdraw 31,000 staff redundancy notices and to work with a joint Labour

Party and national trade union initiative, aimed at bridging city's 225m budget gap, just three weeks before going bankrupt. 21: Thirteen die, 36 injured, in M6 coach and car accident; worst single motorway accident in Britain.

**Royalty:** 1: Lord Linley opens furniture design shop in central London. 8: Princess of Wales reveals her fears for children exposed to television programmes featuring drugs and long-entrenched traditions. 23: Prince of Wales was visited by Mr Rod Hackney, community architect from Macclesfield, to have expressed concern at becoming King of a land divided between the have and have-nots.

**Business:** 14: Sir Clive Sinclair's C5 company calls in creditors. 110 creditors claim about £700,000. 18: Thomson Holidays lower package deal prices signalling the start of a holiday price war. 28: Opinion poll for *The Times* reveals most people approve of tax cuts, but disapprove of government's plan to cut social security on employers and social security is out. 31: Deadline day for fixed Channel link bids, rising to 10 by expiry limit.

**Crime:** 16: PC Keith Blacklock stabbed to death in Tottenham riots, which began after the death of Mrs Cynthia Jarrett whose home was searched by police. Rioters fired shots, the first in a British city riot, as hundreds of youths hurled pellets, bricks and bottles at 500 police in full riot gear; 254 police and civilians injured. The Home Secretary supports police in their efforts to use plastic bullets; black Labour leader of



Riot-torn Tottenham

Haringey council, Mr Bernie Grant, says that the police, who were to blame for the riots, "got a bloody good hiding", remarks condemned by Mr Kinnoch. 28: Britain's largest and most costly serial ends with seven servicemen accused of espionage in Cyprus being acquitted at the Old Bailey.

**Abroad:** 4: Mr Gorbachev has talks in Paris but his wife's fashionable clothes grab the headlines. 8: Palestinian guerrillas hijack 454 passengers on Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, off Egypt. The pirates demand release of Palestinian prisoners held by Israel and later kill an elderly American passenger confined to a wheelchair, before surrendering to Egyptian authorities. Four hijackers fly off in Egyptian plane but American military aircraft force it to land in Sicily. 15: King Hussein of Jordan clears Sir Geoffrey Howe of any blame for fiasco of collapsed talks with PLO delegation in London.

**The miners:** 2: Mr Scargill persuades Labour Party conference to underwrite

NUM's demand for full reimbursement of losses from coal strike, but fails to make his proposals part of the party's manifesto. Miners in Nottinghamshire and South Derbyshire vote to leave the NUM for new Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

**Sport:** 6: Nigel Mansell wins his first grand prix victory and Alain Prost his first. 25: Lester Piggott wins his last race, his 4,349th winner, after a 38-year career.

**Entertainment:** 2: Small grey puppet called Roland Roland BBC which is believed to have paid a six-figure sum for Roland's three-year contract. His antics helped him to the once troubled commercial station TV-am.

**The arts:** 21: Royal Opera House given £1m to opera and ballet lover Mrs Jean Sainsbury. 27: Nine Impressionist paintings, said to be very conservatively valued at £8.3m, stripped from walls of Marmottan Museum, Paris, by armed gunmen. 30: Britain formally rejects Greece's claim for return of Elgin Marbles. 31: Booker Prize for Fiction awarded to New Zealander Ken Hume for novel *The Bone People*.

**Science:** 11: Survey of churchyards by WI members reveals bats do not live in bellies, they prefer church porches away from the noise of bells. 14: All Britain's blood donations now to be checked for Aids virus contamination. 17: Law Lords rule by three to two in favour of allowing doctors to prescribe intravenous pills to girls under 16 without parental consent.

**NOVEMBER**

**Crime:** 1: Greater Manchester Police Committee order chief constable Mr James Anderson to return £3,500-worth of plastic bullets to suppliers. 8: Armed raid on Belgian supermarket in which armed gunmen shot eight people dead. 21: Two French secret agents jailed in Australia for their part in blowing up Rainbow Warrior.

**Abroad:** 3: Press curbs introduced on reporting South African unrest. 14: Colombia volcano disaster: some 23,000 people killed as lava and mud engulfs town of Armero. 21: After two-day summit talks in Geneva between the two super-powers, Mr Gorbachev says he believes "the world has become a safer place", and President Reagan hails talks as a "fresh start" to US-Soviet relations, despite disagreements over Star



Gorbachev and Reagan: making the world safer?

Wars. 24: Egyptian commandos storm Egyptian airliner at Malta's Luqa airport, killing 59 people

**Sport:** 5: Gary Kasparov, 22, becomes youngest-ever world chess champion.

**People:** 5: Mr Vitaly Yurchenko, Soviet KGB official and alleged defector, emerges after State Department questioning in Washington to say he is going home. 6: Mr Charles Wilson succeeds the late Mr Charles Douglas-Home as editor of *The Times*. 8: Anthony Heald, editor of *Cape Times*, formerly charged with breach of internal security after publishing interview with "banned" ANC exiled president.

**Business:** 24: Robert Maxwell dismisses NGA men for refusing to print *Mirror*, but a deal with Sogart '82 later resumes publication. 25: BHS and Mothercare plan merger. Sir Terence Conran to be chairman of unnamed group.

**Royalty:** 3: Queen arrives back from 10-nation Caribbean tour. 9: Princess of Wales on royal tour of US dances with John Travolta and gets called "David" by President Reagan. 26: Prince Charles warns Britain might become a fourth-rate nation unless we copy American business enterprise.

**At home:** 1: Sir Keith Joseph angers NUT by cutting its majority on the teachers side of Burnham Committee. 12: Chancellor of Exchequer makes optimistic autumn statement to Commons, promising extra public and social security spending. 13: As Bradford city council wins right to re-open disciplinary proceedings against headmaster Ray Honeyford, NUT announces it is to petition House of Lords to return Honeyford to his post. 15: Mrs Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald sign Hillsborough agreement giving Irish Republic a role in Ulster. One minister resigns, Ulster Unionists threaten to follow suit, but Commons vote in favour. 22: Stormy confrontations as Liverpool city council agrees to set a legal rate. 25: Memorial service for Mr Charles Douglas-Home, editor of *The Times*, at St Paul's Cathedral. The congregation includes Prince Charles and the Prime Minister.

**DECEMBER**

**Crime:** 5: Anthony Mycock, the man who a BBC TV programme claimed had been wrongly convicted, is freed by Court of Appeal after serving half a five-year prison term for robbery.

**10: Two rape victims win unprecedented trial against their attacker but total award of £17,500 is dubbed "pity". 12: Kenneth Noyes, property dealer, cleared of murder of C11 branch undercover detective John Fordham, who was knifed to death during a Scotland Yard investigation into £26m Brinks Mat robbery at Heathrow.**

**Royalty:** 4: Queen and Duke of Edinburgh join Mrs Thatcher and five former Prime Ministers at 10 Downing Street to celebrate his 250 years as official residence. 8: Much publicized attendance by Prince and Princess Michael of Kent at Pope's early morning mass, seven years after their civil marriage in Vienna.

**Business:** 11: Control of Daily Telegraph passes to Canadian businessman Mr Conrad Black after nearly 60 years' ownership by the Berry family. Johnson Matthey bankers and members of its staff had been involved in fraud with Nigeria before bank's near-collapse last year with losses of £248m. 13: Lord Hartwell, Daily Telegraph chairman, reveals losses of over £16m in last six months and appoints Mr Andrew Knight, editor of the *Economist*, as chief executive. 27: Defence Secretary Mr Heslop announces plan to clinching a European solution in the international struggle for Westland helicopter company, already the subject of a United States-Italian bid.

**Abroad:** 9: General Galtieri acquitted in Argentina of human rights offences, but will now be tried for country's defeat in Falklands War. 12: No survivors as 250 American soldiers and eight air crew killed when plane crashes on take-off from Gander airport, Newfoundland. Worst year for aviation crashes with about 2,000 people killed.

**Sport:** 10: Somerset cricketer Ian Botham completes his 880-mile charity walk. South African Rugby Board decides to withhold its invitation to British Lions for 1986 tour. 8: Wales's former Rugby Union captain Terry Holmes makes his debut as a Rugby League player and is led off injured after 14 minutes. 12: Britain's first gold bobleigh medal in 20 years won by two-man World Cup win at Cortina by Nick Phipps and Alan Gears. 15: England's World Cup team drawn to be based in Monterrey with Poland, Portugal and Morocco.

**Compiled by Suzanne Greaves**

Anniversaries of 1986 will appear tomorrow

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 836)

ACROSS

- Assembly (5)
- Fried bread piece (7)
- Guardian spirit (5)
- Surface rock (7)
- Riding trousers (8)
- Vessel body (4)
- Handwriting (11)
- Head coverings (4)
- Unusually (8)
- Hungry (7)
- Attack (5)
- Display shelves (7)
- Book name (5)

DOWN

- Not firm (6)
- Rascal (5)
- Small particle (8)
- Dance step (5)
- Compromise (13)
- Corn (4)
- During (7)
- Fire bomb chemical (6)
- Without shoes (8)
- Diplomatic specialist (16)
- Order (6)
- Resource (5)
- Snake noise (4)



# The black champion of apartheid

a net gain of three, the Liberals had a net gain of 135 and the SDP a gain of 59. Most of the victories were achieved in Alliance-run campaigns. Liverpool is the last major city to draw up an Alliance agreement.

**Peter Davenport**

## Peter Davenport









## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**SANDRINGHAM**  
December 29: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Bishop of Thetford preached the sermon.

Princess Anne, President of the British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, will visit Aqueduct, Hemel Hempstead, on February 7, and in the evening, as immediate past Master of the Farmers' Company, will attend a court ladies dinner at Innholders Hall.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will open University College's new unit for

endocrinology and diabetes and also the Associated Islington Health Authority ward at the Whittington Hospital, Highgate, on February 10. In the evening she will attend the Sports Aid Foundation dinner at the Mansion House.

Princess Anne will attend the annual dinner of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, on February 12, and will receive a Land Rover on behalf of the Save the Children Fund.

Princess Anne will address the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the Save the Children Fund at Chatham House, St James's Square, on February 13, and in the evening, as president of the fund, will attend the Westminster Christmas Appeal Trust reception at MEPC Office, Brook House, W1.

### Birthdays today

Professor Roy Calne, 55; Mr Anthony Cripps, 52; General Sir David Fraser, 65; Sir Reginald Groom, 79; Lord Haverhill, 78; Lord Howick of Glendale, 48; Air Chief Marshal Sir Edmund Hulse, 77; Professor Rosalinde Hurley, 56; Sir Albert John Pridmore, 74; Sir Albert Robinson, 78; Lord Taylor, 75; Lord Trenchard, 70; Sir Eric Weiss, 77; Sir David Willocks, 66; Mr Clifford Williams, 59.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Gort and Miss S. R. Graveston. The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs James Gort, of Fortham All Saints, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Sarah, elder daughter of Major and Mrs R. H. D. Graveston, of Clapham, London.

Mr I. D. Johnson and Miss H. L. Tolson.

The engagement is announced between Ivan David, son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Johnson, of Hailsham, East Sussex, and Hannah Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. Tolson, of Kingsclere, near Newbury.

Mr B. Shoosmith and Miss S. McCosh.

The engagement is announced between Brian, son of Mr and Mrs Guy Shoosmith, of Saintmarys, and Susan, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. K. McCosh, of Culter Allers.

Mr M. A. J. Sliwowski and Miss T. L. Higgins.

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs John Sliwowski, of Hampstead, London, and Tessa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs James Higgins, of Wokingham, Berkshire.

### Marriage

Mr P. Greenyde and Miss C. George.

The marriage took place in Norwich Cathedral on December 28, 1985, of Mr Peter Greenyde, son of Dr and Mrs R. Greenyde, of Rochester, New York, and Miss Caroline George, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. George, of Eaton Chase, Norwich.

### University news

Queen's, Belfast.

Appointments. To personal chairs from October 1: Irish Geography: Dr Ronald H. Buchanan, BA, PhD (Belf). Theoretical physics: Dr Derrick S. F. Crothers, MA (Oxon), PhD (Belf), CPhys.

Theoretical mechanics: Dr James Dunwoody, BSc, PhD (Belf) CEng.

Parasitology: Dr David W. Hallon, BSc, PhD (Leeds).

Senior lecturer in community medicine: Dr Mervyn J. Smith, PhD (Belf), MRCP, MRCPsych.

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## Clifford Longley No longer the Tory Party at prayer

Public controversy over the Church of England's latest intervention in secular politics - by the church in the inner city report - seemed by the end of the year to have resulted in a drawn game, with goals scored on both sides. It identified two problems, however, of which the last has not been heard.

The first is for the Government and Conservative Party: how to live gracefully with a national church whose leaders and experts are profoundly out of sympathy with the current phase of Toryism.

The church is not about to change; indeed, it even seems to enjoy being off-side, and is flattered by the attention the government sometimes gives it. If the Government and its vicarious back-bench spokesmen go on treating each episode as an outrageous further example of "treason of the clerics" it is drawing attention both to its critics and to its critics.

It suggests that many Conservatives have not yet adjusted to the fact that the Church of England (at least in its leadership and public face) stopped being the "Tory Party at prayer" some while ago.

The controversy over the inner city report also highlighted difficulties within the Church of England's own camp. However, it is a point well made by an anecdote concerning a visit by a group of clergymen to the City of London.

After a day of much good will and a splendid dinner with boardroom magnates, one of the clergymen voiced the thoughts of them all, by asking their hosts how they, the church, could be of service. He mentioned industrial chaplaincies, guidance on the ethics of investment, and the morality of certain business practices. They were somewhat deflated by the unanimous answer: "Tell us about God!"

There is a phrase in circulation, origin obscure, on how the church should approach its mission. It is that the man of God (and woman of God) should speak and act "as if they could see the invisible".

No amount of abstract intellectual talking and writing about the reality disclosed by faith has any communicative force unless it is built on personal experience, and personal transformation as a result of that experience. And this is a matter of common observation: it works.

Of course at any time the Church of England and all other churches must have both items

in their programme, the call to social justice and the call to holiness, sometimes referred to as the horizontal and vertical dimensions, sometimes as the two great commandments, love of God and love of man.

There can be no balance sheet, off-setting the one against the other, because the church's moral authority on social justice matters stems from its reputation for holiness. To the extent that the Church of England's reputation for holiness is wanting, therefore, its prescriptions for changes in the ordering of society will lack the weight that is claimed for them.

In any case, such prescriptions might themselves be a little different in content, and more different still in tone if they were written by those who could "see the invisible".

There has been a tendency in Anglicanism to dismiss all recent criticism of the inner city report as the product of a guilty Conservative conscience: but that may be a mistake. The report was not strong on holiness, as even its friends would have to agree, and as even Conservatives have detected.

The regeneration of the spiritual life of the Church of England is one of the most pressing challenges facing it at

all levels. Historically the renewal process has sometimes occurred by a kind of spontaneous combustion, by evangelical revivals or by the growth and success of the Oxford Movement; and some Anglicans would see the same at work in the contemporary charismatic renewal movement, neo-pentecostalism. But its penetration has not so far matched those earlier phenomena.

These examples suggest, however, that the church is not renewable from the top, only from the bottom up: and no amount of inspired spiritual leadership from the bishops, say, would meet the case.

Perhaps disestablishment, which does not seem imminent, would supply the necessary dose of spiritual adrenalin. Perhaps a serious split over something like the ordination of women would do so.

But there may well be less dramatic, less earthquake-like, steps available to deepen the quality of the church's everyday spiritual life; and if they were being studied and considered at the same time as the church was considering its (and the government's) duty towards the inner city, this would at least neutralise the jibe about beams and

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## OBITUARY

### PROF GORDON S. HAIGHT Editor of George Eliot's letters

Professor Gordon S. Haight, the American scholar celebrated for his biographical and editorial work on George Eliot, died on December 28, in Woodbridge, Connecticut, at the age of 84.

His long career in nineteenth-century literary studies started at a period when George Eliot's writings were in the doldrums, and amongst literary critics, and continued to a time when it was far from incongruous that she should be commemorated by a tablet in Westminster Abbey.

Appropriately enough it was Haight who delivered the dedicatory address at the Abbey service; his fine speech caught the dignity as well as the peculiarity of the occasion, and was backed by the authority of the lifetime of investigation.

Gordon Sherman Haight was born in 1901 and studied at Yale University, to which he returned, after a few years of teaching elsewhere, in 1931. He was to be associated with the university for the rest of his life, particularly as Professor of English from 1950 and Master of Pierson College from 1949 to 1953; in his retirement he remained a familiar figure on the campus, continuing his researches in the Beinecke Library, which holds some of the major George Eliot collections on which his work was founded.

In 1933 he had discovered there a group of unpublished George Eliot letters, which he decided him on writing a new biography. The work was to extend over half a century of patient and wide-ranging investigation.

Two diaries of John Chapman, whom George Eliot had lived with early in her literary career, enabled him to provide a foretaste in *George Eliot and John Chapman*, published in 1940 (second edition 1969), and introduced to descendants of the Lewes family followed.

Haight was able to pursue his researches in British libraries and family archives on a travelling fellowship, and became one of the first post-war American researchers to arrive at institutions such as the National Library of Scotland, where the newly-acquired Blackwood papers provided a major British source for the edition of *The George Eliot*.

Finally, only this year, he had published an annotated selection of the letters drawn from the monumental nine-volume reissue of his 1968 Penguin edition. *George Eliot*, biography had also appeared.

Gordon Haight was a widely respected figure, one much appreciated by the many British friends he kept in touch with on regular visits to London. His courtesy and elegant gentility of manner were backed by a firmness of scholarly judgement, and ideally complemented by the delightfully ebullient qualities of his wife Mary (née Nettleton), whom he had married in 1937 and who shared to the full his gifts for friendship and hospitality.

He will be remembered primarily as a firm and canny disciplinarian, and a canny psychologist who successfully explained Australia in 16 out of 21 challenge rounds from 1938 to 1968.

Born in Sydney, Hoptman played Davis Cup tennis for Australia from 1938 to 1968, winning four of his nine singles and four out of seven doubles. As a singles player he was overshadowed by Jack Crawford but in doubles his astuteness was already evident.

In tournament play he was twice runner-up for the Australian singles title and reached the last eight of the French and United States championships.

Hoptman had an even better record in men's and mixed doubles, winning Australian and US titles. He was twice runner-up for the mixed championship at Wimbledon, and once with his wife, Nell, as the United States to run tennis player, his best years were from camps.

Dr Lajos Lederer, a prominent journalist who had been associated with *The Observer* for forty years, died in London on December 12. He was 81.

Lajos Lederer was born on September 14, 1904, in Lőcse (then in Upper Hungary, now Lőcse in Czechoslovakia) into a Hungarian-Jewish bourgeois family, belonged to that rare breed of Central European journalists whose ambition to be associated with the rich and famous was surpassed only by a gift of irresistible charm and vivid imagination; he was born to be a *chameleoneur* and a *reconqueror*.

After a traditional education (he earned his LL.D at Budapest University) he entered journalism as a roving reporter of a leading Budapest daily, *Pesti Hírlap*, and it was in this capacity he came to London in 1927.

In the same year the first Lord Rothermere had written an article "Hungary's Place in the Sun", for the *Daily Mail* in which he called attention to the plight of three million Hungarians who were transferred to foreign countries by the Treaty of Trianon (1920), which obliged Hungary to cede two thirds of her territories to the successor states.

Lederer, whose personal loss included his native Lőcse, interviewed Rothermere (whose slogan was "Russia to Europe") for *Pesti Hírlap*; popular sentiment was running high in Hungary because of the support from unexpected quarters and Rothermere engaged the young journalist as a private secretary entrusted with his Hungarian affairs.

What followed was pure Rothermere: Lederer suggested that Rothermere be elected to the Hungarian throne as possible.

Letters which had clearly become essential. The first seven volumes of his authoritative edition were published in 1954-55 and were followed by two very important supplementary volumes in 1978. Conceived of on a generous scale (the edition includes letters of George Henry Lewes as well as from George Eliot herself, and is enhanced by significant letters to them both), fully annotated, thoroughly indexed and elegantly produced, *The George Eliot Letters* is a landmark in Victorian studies.

It provides countless insights not only into the mind and art of a great literary figure, but also into the whole world of nineteenth-century literary management and the history of the publishing business.

It was natural that Haight himself should be the principal beneficiary of his own achievement as an editor, and his *George Eliot, a Biography* came out in 1968, after years of patient preparation, to widespread critical acclaim. The biography won several literary prizes (including the James Tait Black and Heinemann awards in Britain) and will long remain standard, not only for its literary coverage but also for its sympathetic personal interpretation.

The success of the biography was gratifying but it never deterred Haight from further detailed work. The collection of additional letters was completed, and the Clarendon Edition of the novels was planned and inaugurated with his own edition of *The Mill on the Floss*, which appeared in 1980.

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## THE ARTS

# Television: our critics, tactful and restrained all the year long, take the chance to air their pet hates and hopes Time for the documentaries to cut out cant and hypocrisy

The worst programmes this year have been those which have either abused the power of television or have used it thoughtlessly. I am thinking particularly of the programmes which anatomize the problems of ordinary people in such series as *The View* and *Problems*. This generally means that the camera is on hand to document moments of crisis or emotional anguish, typically by using the "fly-on-the-wall" technique of filming, so that the television viewer becomes the privileged spectator of someone else's suffering.

The defence for these programmes asserts that they fulfill a kind of social service, by bringing to the attention of the public problems which might otherwise remain unrecorded, but the element of voyeurism — the contemporary equivalent of "freak shows" at the fairground — is so strong that it seems to dominate all other considerations.

The "reality" which appears on the screen is not, in any case, real at all; one has only to recall the grotesque methods of interrogation used recently on *Rough Justice* (the final nail in the coffin of apparently "caring" programmes of this kind) to realize the amount of manipulation which goes on behind the camera. And so I would hope, vainly of course, that documentary programme-makers would cut out all the cant and hypocrisy with which they surround their activities: they are a branch of entertainment essentially, and should not attempt to inveigle innocent and often suffering people into their "investigations" without stringent guidelines on what is permissible in this ambiguous area.

Such people abuse the power of television and I suspect it is a lesser sin to use it thoughtlessly — as in those programmes which seem to rely upon the depiction of violence to achieve their main effects. That is why it



More than enough: *Allo 'Allo* (Gordon Kaye as Rene, left), *The Bill* (Eric Richard as Sergeant Cryer), *Dempsey and Makepeace* (Michael Brandon as Dempsey) and *Points of View* (Barry Took)

would be a wonderful thing if this year marked the end of such programmes as *Dempsey and Makepeace*, or of endless repeats of *The Professionals*: they are not only inept, they are repellent. To remove them would, therefore, strike a blow both for intelligence and for virtue at the same time. This is no doubt why it will never happen.

### Peter Ackroyd

It has been a bad year for the BBC, but news that Alasdair Milne wants everyone to write to him makes one hope the Director-General is grooming himself to be the next presenter of *Points of View*. Certainly this weekly 10-minute nod and wink to the British viewing public is no match for Channel 4's *Right to Reply*. One of the reasons is Barry Took. The Took humour has not travelled well since 1964 and *Round the Horne* (or innuendo is just what it used to be). The 1985 vintage

has an uncanny, self-satisfied sediment. Some might even say it was corked. "Hey, this is neat," says Took, who once fancied himself as a trumpeter. "It's from Digby V. Trumpington of Great Dabbings." There follows Digby's complaint that after many years of watching the Beeb he has never before felt so incensed as to write and complain about a programme. His letter is read out by an over-the-top actor in a voice that confirms an impression, gained from Digby's handwriting and note-paper, that he is either hysterical or writing from prison. Such voices reduce the serious and the lunatic to the same level, and it is not a very elevated one given the presenter's inability to be either serious (cf. Took on heroin addiction in *Juliet Bravo*) or funny.

Like an uncle at a children's tea-party, nodding a finger from his mouth and going "goody-goody-goody", Took treats the captive audience as if it was

sitting on his knee. Trouble is, he has grown up a little since the days when he was so funny. And so have we. His final plea "and do write" has an air of desperation to it, that it is only Digby who does — hence presumably the current campaign for us to enter the *Points of View* Letter-Writing Competition.

### Nicholas Shakespeare

Once upon a time there was Jack Warner standing under a lamppost spinning words of homely wisdom while a mouth organ warbled plaintively in the background. Then along came the Sixties and this version of the British bobby was judged to be outmoded. The push-bike was traded in for a Panda and we got zappy *Z-Cars*. At first the scripts were judged to be slightly *outré* but *Z-Cars* stayed and came to be greatly loved. Today its grandson is treading the boards: it is called *The Bill*,

it is Thames Television's answer to *Hill Street Blues* and it is mind-bogglingly awful.

The series is a waste-and-all slab of life set in the Sun Hill Police Station in London's colourful East End. Our men in the station include such original creations as Taff, a man of Celtic soul, who is sometimes to be heard sniggering about his Miss Jones in the valleys, and Yorkie (for those who have not guessed it, he is from Yorkshire) who is (another surprise here) bluff down to earth, a "where-there's-muck-there's-brass" man.

Detective-Inspector Galloway (played by John Salthouse), our hero, spends all his time looking anxious and concerned so that we know he is a man with a lot on his plate. His boss, the Chief Superintendent, is a staid, cool and posh and drives a Volvo. By contrasting these last two, the programme is able to make a brilliant point about the class system in Britain: the non-posh do not drive Volvos. Dixon of Dock Green went

because it was felt the public had moved beyond having a moral showed down their throats. *Z-Cars* ran out of steam and was deemed not to be hard enough. But grandson *Bill* wants to run for ever and to this end has hit on a brilliant ploy: just show policemen to be sometimes not very nice characters because the beastly job made them that way. No more pretending to be intelligent, provocative or trying in no matter how oblique a way, to make life better. All that old liberal gush is as outdated as Dixon of Dock Green.

### Carlo Gebler

A working-class anti-hero was a fine thing to be when Terry the Minder was the only one. Now crowds of low-grade Minder clones jostle on to the screen, leeching with their hands in their pockets, looking sharp and calling each other Del. Des. Den. Tel. Kev or Trev. They have made rhyming slang a

## Richard Morrison introduces tonight's *L'Enfance du Christ* Heralding a new age of music-theatre

For once an opening cliché is not inappropriate. John Woods's production for Thames Television of Berlioz's *L'Enfance du Christ* (ITV, 9.15 tonight) really does seem to herald a new age in the televising of opera — and not just because *L'Enfance* was written in 1854, is not an opera at all. For Woods and the novelist Anthony Burgess, who was responsible for the dramatization and translation (on subtitles) of Berlioz's oratorio, have boldly utilized a recent technological development, called Ultimatte, to realize their conception of the work as a nineteenth-century masterpiece which should be rendered visually as nineteenth-century paintings depicted the same events.

Put crudely, Ultimatte allows real people, filmed against a plain blue background, to be blended electronically into a painted landscape, thus creating the illusion that the landscape is three-dimensional and that they are moving within it. The experience of watching opera singers walk into the scenery is hardly new, but here the effect is a stunning *trumpet-tail*.

"It certainly solves a lot of the problems of putting serious music-theatre on to television," says Woods. "We were able to use it to produce a sort of heightened poetic realism, rather than going for social realism. We wanted to set *L'Enfance* in the Pre-Raphaelite and Victorian Orientalist styles contemporary with the oratorio's composition. Our Bethlehem stable scene, for instance, draws visually on Botticelli."

Even more impressive than the definite locations, however, are the special effects: anything becomes possible. Well, nearly anything. According to Woods, it would have taken too long to achieve one of Burgess's more colourful ideas: that Herod's vision should be of horses trampling little children to death. But there is plenty of spectacle elsewhere. The storm on the journey to Sais is a multi-coloured whirlwind worthy of Steven Spielberg, and angels' faces appearing in the corners of the screen in gilded frames may not be to everyone's taste, but the concept is undeniably more daring than those found in normal television opera productions.

Woods is just as inventive when it comes to handling the human ingredients, creating one choice piece of symbolism (the boy Jesus, learning carpentry, gets a splinter in his finger) until near the end. It took him six months of auditions to find a chorus who looked as good as they sang and who could dance a bit as well — though this department is boosted by Royal Ballet members under Wayne Eagling's direction. There are tenderly sung performances by Fiona Kimm and William Shimell as the incredibly clean-looking Mary and Joseph.

Anthony Rolfe Johnson is in top form as the narrator, dressed curiously to look like a bloated cardinal, and Benjamin Luxon is the Ishmaelite Father, whose courtyard has the appearance of a well-stocked larder. But the dramatic honours are stolen by Richard Van Allan as Herod, brooding over his dream in thick-toned soliloquy before calling (in Burgess's translation)



Tender and clean: Fiona Kimm, William Shimell

for "frothing rivers of infant blood". Burgess's subtitles were, for me, the only irritation. The donkey (this production is particularly strong on talented livestock) had been used in "shed life's load, brayed his goodspeed and perished on the road". Mercifully, the music

receives a clean and faithful reading from the ECO under Philip Ledger. For all the technical tricks it is the delightful pastoralism of Berlioz's score — its sweetest orchestral touches and the ubiquitous "Shepherds' Farewell" chorus — that remains the real star on this road from Bethlehem.

People seem to be coming out of the bath a little in admitting that they like to watch soaps. In his *Guide to American Soaps* (BBC1) Barry Norman, whose favourite word these days is "banal", caught many in this embarrassing position, and also gave an amusing opportunity for those who act in and write the things to make complete charlies of themselves.

"What's a soap?" asks Linda Gray of *Dallas*, repeating this question several times to savour its full enormity. "Life's a soap." Certainly a lot of Americans — 45 million — spend their own lives watching and grafting themselves on to characters in 11 hours of soap each weekday. Special telephone services answer queries as to whether Terry Lester's left ear is deformed or not. Fans have got-togethers with their favourite stars. "One," boasted a breathless actress, "synopsized — is that a word? — my entire story-line in 15 minutes."

pentameters... it was practically Shakespeare!" "Is it talent you're looking for?" Barry Norman asked ABC's Mr Crosby. "The physical beauty," came back Mr Crosby, "banal!" On the other hand, the comfortable Norman. Personally came second and talent third. What about the ingredients, though, he asked the executive producer John Conboy (sic). "Love. Boy-girl love. Mother-father love. Mother-son love. Love."

For an actor, Love by day is not so well paid. The most staggering interview, filmed in a detention centre was with a top actor who had not filed his tax returns. By day he acts. By night he shares a cell with a fat bank-robbler who "hates" soaps. Night soaps are where the money is. "I've got everything I want, everything," said Larry ("J.R.") Hagman a trifle sadly. He had even talked with his wife about getting a Lear Jet. And so on. Pleasantly

### The Nutcracker Festival Hall

As the good ship *Nutcracker* sails into another season at the Festival Hall, I do not find that my heart warms to Ronald Hynd's gloss on the familiar story, with some bizarre party guests and confusion about which states are having the Christmas party. I must say that a packed audience appeared to enjoy it, and I admire the way Festival Ballet's dancers continue to perform it as if the production were new

### Dance

instead of in its tenth successive year. This is achieved partly by ridding the changes on casting of roles both small and large, so that the dancers constantly have new things to do. The performance I saw on Saturday afternoon had Trinidad Sevilano dancing the lead for the first time. In a year when much of the best dancing I have seen has come from the very best dancers, this 17-year-old girl from Spain is one of the most consistently enjoyable to watch. It is the whole-heartedness of her dancing that appeals, the way every movement is part of

a shining, complete whole. There is room for some polishing of technique, especially about her feet (the arms are already exceptionally beautiful), but she seems to have a natural sense of style holding her work together. Matz Skoog was her devoted suitor, looking as tenderly ardent as anyone in his happy situation should be. Kerrison Cochrane (17) was going no more than public that judicial review was a public law remedy and so far as jurisdiction to grant declarations was concerned in respect of public law issues the court could grant a declaration whenever it was just and convenient to do so.

has toned down some of the role's excessive exuberance but still reacts to every event with eager enthusiasm. A word, too, for Janette Mulligan in the Spanish dance (she is also among no fewer than eight dancers who play the lead this season) and for Messrs Molin, Norton and Randolph as a brave trio of rescuing cavaliers. Andrew Mogrelia and the Festival Ballet Orchestra do not match the sound of Covent Garden under Rozhdensky. But they do not disgrace themselves or Tchaikovsky.

John Percival

## Law Report December 30 1985

### End of work exhausts legal aid certificate

**Litaur v Stegless Palmer**  
Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Parker and Sir David Cairns (Judgment delivered November 27)  
Where a civil legal aid certificate had been issued in respect of a specific step in, or aspect of, litigation, it did not deprive the solicitor acting under the certificate of his right to claim payment in respect of other work undertaken by them concerning other steps in, or aspects of, the litigation. Once the work covered by a civil legal aid certificate had been completed, and the certificate ceased to have effect, and the solicitor was not required to apply for its discharge before they could continue with the litigation on a privately paid basis.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Gavin Litaur, against the dismissal by Sir Neil Lawson, the judge at first instance, of the High Court, on April 23, 1985 (1985) 1 W.L.R. (208), of his originating summons by which he had claimed declarations (i) that the defendants, his former solicitors, Stegless Palmer, were precluded by regulation 65 of the Legal Aid (General) Regulations (SI 1980 No 1894) from receiving or being party to payment for work done by them after the making of an application which had been the subject of a legal aid certificate which the defendants had not applied to have discharged; and (ii) that he was entitled to the repayment of sums already paid on account in respect of such work.

Regulation 65 of the 1980 Regulations provides: "Where a certificate has been issued in connection with any proceedings, the assisted person's solicitor or counsel shall not receive or be a party to any payment for work done in those proceedings during the currency of that certificate (whether within the scope of the certificate or otherwise) except such payments as may be made out of the fund."

Mr Malcolm Knott for the plaintiff, Mr Stephen Miller for the defendants, Mr Duncan Matheson as *amicus curiae*.  
LORD JUSTICE ACKNER referred to sections 48 and 20 of the Legal Aid Act 1974 and to regulations 47, 81, 101 and 65 of the 1980 Regulations, and said that the plaintiff had been granted legal aid to apply in Queen's Bench proceedings to purge his contempt of court. The application was dismissed, and thereupon the certificate ceased to have any force, since all the work which it covered had been completed.  
The plaintiff, however, had submitted that it remained current and in force because it had never been discharged. To his Lordship's mind that was like saying that someone could not be pronounced dead until it had been established that he had been buried.  
The short answer was that no work for which the plaintiff had been charged had been done during the currency of the certificate.  
In case he was wrong about that,

however, it was necessary to consider the meaning of regulation 65 of the 1980 Regulations. The plaintiff had argued that "in connection with any proceedings" did not refer only to the aspect of the proceedings for which the certificate had given legal aid but to the whole action, so that the certificate issued for the application to purge had been issued "in connection with" all the Queen's Bench proceedings in the action.  
His Lordship could not accept that. "Proceedings" should be construed so as to reflect the fact that legal aid was often granted to deal with an issue arising in the course of an action.

He also rejected the plaintiff's contention that words in parentheses in regulation 65 would have no meaning unless "proceedings" bore the meaning for which he argued. The words were clearly designed to prevent a grant of legal aid being abused, for example, by charging for work done on the aspect of the case to which the certificate related in excess of that which it authorized. To retain the words, or to delete them, would have to be stayed pending the determination of the custody application. There was no justification for placing a construction on regulation 65 which would produce such wholly unacceptable results. *Boorman v Godfrey* (1981) 1 W.L.R. 1100 did not assist in construing regulation 65.  
The effect of the plaintiff's construction would be draconian, since it would mean that a solicitor could undertake no other work in an action until a legal aid certificate had been discharged.

There was nothing in any of the regulations to suggest that there was any duty on a solicitor to have a certificate discharged; the need to apply for a discharge arose only where there had been no order for legal aid taxation, since without it the solicitor would not be paid.

There was no justification for the draconian approach, which would result in unfairness. For example, if a defendant were granted legal aid to defend an action, but not for the counterclaim, the counterclaim would have to be abandoned until after the original claim had been tried, or a separate action would have to be started (which the plaintiff would be entitled to have consolidated with the original action). Such a defendant could not engage separate solicitors to pursue the counterclaim, since only one firm was entitled to be on the record at a time.

On the plaintiff's contention, if in divorce proceedings legal aid were granted for a custody hearing but not for ancillary relief proceedings, the latter would have to be stayed pending the determination of the custody application. There was no justification for placing a construction on regulation 65 which would produce such wholly unacceptable results. *Boorman v Godfrey* (1981) 1 W.L.R. 1100 did not assist in construing regulation 65.  
Lord Justice Parker and Sir David Cairns agreed.  
Solicitors: Bernard Oberman & Co; Stegless Palmer; Law Society.

### Two counts on charge unnecessary

**Regina v Flynn**

On indicting a person with an offence of having an offensive weapon, contrary to section 1(1) of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953, it was unnecessary to include two counts, one based on the weapon's being offensive per se and the other based on the intent of the defendant to use it to cause injury to the person.  
Mr Justice Saville so stated on December 19 when giving a reserved judgment of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice French and Mr Justice Saville) dismissing an appeal by James Flynn, aged 30, of Gilling Walk, Ilford, London, against conviction at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Suzanne Newwood) of an offence contrary to section 1(1). He received a suspended sentence of three months' imprisonment and was ordered to pay costs.

### No judicial review of reasons

**Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment and Others, Ex parte Greater London Council**

Before Mr Justice Woolf (Judgment delivered December 20)  
The power of the court to grant declarations under section 31(2) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 was not confined to cases where the prerogative orders might lie. The court's jurisdiction to exercise its discretion to grant declaratory relief in respect of reasons given by a public body for its decision should only be exercised if there was some point of general public importance which needed to be resolved.  
Mr Justice Woolf so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by the Greater London Council for judicial review of the reasons given by an inspector in a decision dated November 26, 1984 under section 37 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 for refusing an application for planning permission for the building of offices at 11-23 Headstone Road, Harrow.  
Mr William Hicks for the GLC, Mr John Law for the secretary of state, Mr David Widdicombe, QC and Mr Robert Fookes for the council, the borough council did not appear and were not represented.  
MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that the GLC sought a declaration that the secretary of state erred in law in concluding by his inspector's decision letter that information concerning the amount of office

space permitted but unbuilt, and built but unoccupied in Greater London or west London was not a planning consideration.

Although the council did not seek to challenge the decision itself, they regarded the reasoning of the inspector as raising an important point of principle and so they appeared under section 245 of the 1971 Act.  
Although the council would not be entitled to relief by means of any of the prerogative orders, the application of section 31(2) of the 1981 Act was not confined to situations where the prerogative orders would be appropriate.  
The court had to "have regard to" the nature of the matters in respect of which and the nature of the persons in respect of whom relief might be granted by those remedies. Council (1972) was going no more than public that judicial review was a public law remedy and so far as jurisdiction to grant declarations was concerned in respect of public law issues the court could grant a declaration whenever it was just and convenient to do so.  
Even before the introduction of judicial review declaratory relief was granted as an alternative to the statutory remedies.  
It was by now clear that the court had jurisdiction to grant a declaration without there being any decision by a public body.  
However, in considering whether it was appropriate to grant a declaration it was important to pay due attention to the speech of Lord

Bridge of Harwich in *Glick v West Norfolk Area Health Authority* (The Times, October 18, 1985; 1985) 3 W.L.R. 830, 861-863, in particular that a court should only exercise its discretion with the utmost restraint.  
It should certainly not exercise its jurisdiction if there was an equally convenient alternative remedy. Furthermore, the court should only exercise its jurisdiction if there was some point of general public importance which in the public interest needed to be resolved.  
Certainly the jurisdiction should not be used merely as a means of improving the reasoning for decisions of administrative bodies where the decision itself was unobjectionable.  
This case did not begin to cross the threshold into the area where the court should consider intervening.  
The council had an alternative remedy, which was to oppose a fresh application for planning permission. It was merely expressing his appeal before him, and whether that approach was right or wrong did not justify the court's intervention by judicial review.  
The application would be dismissed.  
Solicitors: Mr R. A. Lambam; Treasury Solicitor; Franks Charley & Co.



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 23. Dealings End, Jan 10. <sup>§</sup> Contango Day, Jan 13. Settlement Day, Jan 20.  
<sup>§</sup> Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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FINANCE & EXECUTIVE EDITORIAL  
Binding of new year

BANKS DISCOUNT IN			
305.5m	Allied Irish	195	+2
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937.5m	Aus New Z	200	● -15
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	333.00	Apriocol Computers	72	+5	2.1
	37.2m	Arise	80	-2	
	3,716,000	Atlantic Corp	210	+0	2.4
	110.9m	Audio Fidelity	53	+3	1.9
	1,442,000	Auto Sec	142	+3	15.1
	86.8m	BICC	241	+2	2.4b
	483.9m	BSP	387	+4	8.2
	103.7m	Bowthorpe	189	+0	9.9
	176.2m				

[illegible]

431.1m	Southern Serv	201	•	129	44	448
5,572,000	Southern Steamship	47	•	•	•	•
85.8m	Suber	12	•	6.9	52	77.9
708.3m	Suber Pacific W	273	•	•	•	•
1,015,000	Sycamore	123	•	14.2	8.6	9.0
7,671,000	Sycamore	307	•	14.2	30	17.3
218.5m	TNT	118	•	•	•	•
353.7m	TNT	225	•	2.9	1.3	18.7
31.3m	TSS, Thermal	•	•	•	•	•

2,895,000	Wynn-Corwin	63	-2	6.7	8.0	9.5
36.7m	Independent	248	-	72.0	4.9	
1,528,000	for Thomson	484	•	14.8	2.1	13.4
264.9m	News International	915	-	15.1	2.5	
525.4m	Outpost	120	•	5.2	1.8	22.2
14.4m	Postmodern Serv	210	-	17.4	7.7	7.5
25.2m	Trinity Inf	373	-	22.9	8.4	10.5
444.8m	the Newspaper					

a dividend; an Ex all; or Forward dividend. A corrected  
a interim payment passed; a Price comparison;  
and a valid conclusion a special payment; the for-  
wards; a Pre-emptive figures; or Forward earnings; an Ex  
distribution; or Events; an Ex wrap or share split; a  
free y Price adjusted for late dealings. No significant



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Minding other people's new year business

The end of the year is an excuse for cheeky journalists to compile lists of New Year resolutions for their betters. Let's start with one for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This could be a good year for you, with a third-time-lucky budget, low inflation, falling unemployment and a sixth year of continuous growth. Don't punch holes in it. You could try learning to love the Bank of England, the House of Commons (well, most of it), British manufacturing industry when you might need friends.

Stop telling us we cannot be trusted with facts and figures, such as the likely scope for tax cuts or long-term spending projections. Democratic governments have an obligation to provide information, even if it will certainly be misinterpreted and probably abused. The nature of your job obliges you to prevaricate quite enough as it is, and most people accept that you have to tell fibs (eg, on exchange rate policy) provided you do not make a virtue of unnecessary reticence, or crow when you have succeeded in keeping a secret. Incidentally, it would be an awfully good resolution for 1986 to find a new monetary policy that can be expected to last until the general election.

Don't talk too much about wages. You're quite right: they are rising to fast. But leave the preaching to others, because people will be embarrassingly inclined to ask you what you intend to do about the problem. And as the election comes closer, other members of your party will be claiming credit for the rising living standards of the workforce, which are only rising real wages in fancy dress.

Now for Messrs Roy Hattersley, Neil Kinnock and diverse economic henchmen. Try not to contradict each other on Labour economic policy, which is being nudged back towards budgetary prudence and financial responsibility so discreetly that most of you have failed to notice. Stop piously wringing your hands over the Government's "sale of the family silver", because whoever else is entitled to criticize the use of capital receipts to finance current spending, a party that believes in borrowing is logically debarré from doing so. Indeed, you might take a vow of silence on privatization, anyway, because discussion always ends up with awkward questions as to which industries you would actually renationalize.

Stop telling us there has been no economic recovery. National output has risen 12 per cent since 1981, at a fairly consistent annual rate of 3 per cent, and the electorate finds that rather simpler to understand than hypothetical calculations of where output might have been without the last steep recession. Also, how can you warn us of an end to recovery while refusing to recognize it has even begun?

For Mrs Thatcher, Lord Young et al. Stop telling us how fast employment is rising. There was a brief surge in employment in 1983-84. More recently, what seems to be happening instead is that jobs are splitting, amoeba-like, into two. The Bank of England estimates that is you adjust for the growth of part-time jobs, the full-time equivalent of the total number of employees in Britain actually fell during the first half of 1985.

For the Alliance. Keep on about pay and jobs. It's your strongest economic suit. But be prepared: if you come up with a smart idea that actually looks as if it might work, Lord Young or Mr Lawson is bound to pinch it.

For the Confederation of British Industry. Please remember what your boss said and "don't pay out for now". British labour costs are rising faster than in the rest of Europe, and the gap is widening, as just the moment when we need to sell in Europe at European prices. The pattern of world markets is shifting. West Germany may expand faster than the United States in 1986.

For the Institute of Directors. Your boss is the ideal intellectual master of a maverick think-tank but does not yet seem quite to have decided how to place your institution in the galaxy of pressure groups. With Britain's boardrooms all engaged in musical chairs, focus on regulation, merger policy and all Mr Leon Brittan's headaches, leaving the day-to-day macroeconomic stuff to the CBI.

For the Treasury select committee of MPs. Listen to your admirable chairman, choose specific topics of inquiry, stick to the point, grill the Chancellor and his satchels but don't produce a report unless you have something to say. Interrogation is your strong suit, rather than interpretation.

For the National Economic Development Council. Husband your meagre resources of influence on public affairs and launch one major initiative (say, on industrial competitiveness). Get the Treasury deeply involved from the start, so the Chancellor has no excuse to dismiss your results as trivia. Publish them promptly.

For the trade unions. Don't abandon the NEDC. You need it quite as much as it needs you.

For stockbrokers' analysts. Don't produce quite so many macroeconomic forecasts. They almost all look the same, nowadays, and those that are different are almost always wrong.

Now to Washington, and a few resolutions for Mr James Baker. Be magnanimous. Stay friendly. It's a long time since we burned down the US Treasury, and almost as long since Mr Lawson nagged you about the federal deficit. Write a line or two of your international debt plan every morning before breakfast, because no one else is going to write it for you. Not even the banks.

For the World Bank. Draft a debt plan for Mr James Baker, because no one else is going to do so. And if you don't, he might lose interest - or, worse still, transfer his favours back to the International Monetary Fund.

For the International Monetary Fund. Lie low, say nothing, and some statesman somewhere might eventually remember you were set up to supervise the world's currency system, just in time for you to play a starring role in the inevitable international monetary conference. Now that this idea of a "new Bretton Woods" is fashionable in American politics, not just a bee in President Mitterand's bonnet, it is going to be hard to avoid holding one sooner or later.

For the Japanese Government. Please, please buy some imports in 1986, even if you tip them into the Pacific. Your oil import bill is going to fall, and if total imports don't meanwhile rise substantially, no American congressman will even bother to taste your next package of trade sweeteners.

For American congressmen. Strive for a cut in interest rates, not imports. It would do much more for your voters, as well as the rest of us.

For the Bank of England. Send all senior officials to your in-house dentist to test their pain thresholds. There is a deal of suffering in store for all of them between now and the big bang.

And for the British Treasury? Find a new joke for 1986. A Christmas card depicting "good government in the City" was a great idea, but an even greater temptation to fate.

My own resolution is the best of the lot: to take a holiday, and spare you my opinions for two whole weeks. Happy New Year.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

# LME faces trading shake-up under investor protection Bill

By Michael Prest

Financial Correspondent

The London Metal Exchange has been warned that it may have to change some of its administrative and trading practices to qualify as a recognized investment exchange.

The Securities and Investment Board, which is likely to become the new City watchdog under the proposed investor protection legislation, has had talks with the exchange, whose chairman is Mr Jacques Lion. The discussion was about clearing, monitoring positions in the market, administrative capacity, price disclosure, and members' capitalization.

SIB sources stressed that the proposed legislation had prompted similar discussions



Jacques Lion: talks with SIB

with other London exchanges. But the authorities, including the Bank of England whose traditional regulatory authority

role is increasingly being assumed by the SIB, have also been concerned about possible weaknesses in the LME exposed by the tin crisis.

In particular, there is a growing feeling at both the Bank and the SIB that an independent clearing system and monitoring of positions might have averted or ameliorated the tin débacle.

Independent experts such as Dr Gordon Gemmill of the City University have pinpointed the danger of having one big actor of unknown size in the market in its case the long position of the International Tin Council's buffer stock manager.

At a recent conference on tin, organized by the magazine *Tin International*, Dr Gemmill suggested that although a clearing house might not have

presented the ITC from defaulting "the market would not have depended on the credit of the weakest member."

Under the existing LME system all 26 ring dealing members act as principals - that is, they directly assume the obligation to settle their positions. The alternative is to have an independent clearing house, such as the International Commodities Clearing House (ICCH) used by other London markets, which stands between broker and client and guarantees payment.

SIB sources said that reinforcing the LME's clearing system did not necessarily mean using ICCH, or a similar body. But it does seem likely that the authorities will want to be assured in future that LME members have enough capital

## Argyll bid 'go-ahead soon'

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

Gordon is believed to have advised against a referral.

Distillers used two main arguments in favour of a referral. The first was that Argyll's bid involved a dangerous degree of debt leverage and should be subjected to a similar monopolies investigation to that of the £1.8 billion Elders DXL bid for Allied Lyons.

The second was that Mr James Gulliver, Argyll's chairman, according to Distillers, understands little about international drink marketing and is therefore not a fit and proper steward for the Scotch whisky industry which is one of Britain's biggest exporters.

However, Department of Trade and Industry sources said that Mr Brittan is unlikely to risk political embarrassment and confrontation by going against the recommendation of Sir Gordon Borrie, the director-general of Fair Trading. Sir

Scotch might be devalued if he gained control of Distillers.

Profit forecasts and asset valuations will be notably absent from the first of the Distillers formal defence documents which is due to be published today.

The defence will concentrate instead on the sharp recovery of Distillers whisky brands in Britain and an attack on Argyll's record in the drinks industry.

The Imperial Group takeover fight is also expected to gather pace today with the publication of formal terms and conditions of Imperial Group's £1.3 billion merger with United Biscuits.

Imperial is presenting the merger proposal as an alternative to a hostile £1.9 billion bid from Hanson Trust which will be publishing its formal offer document by the end of the week.

## 'Threat to SE Asia electronics'

By Bill Johnstone  
Technology Correspondent

The phenomenal growth of the South East Asian electronics sector over the last decade - accounting for 8 per cent of the world's electronic products - is under serious threat. Multi-national companies are withdrawing from the area because of rising costs.

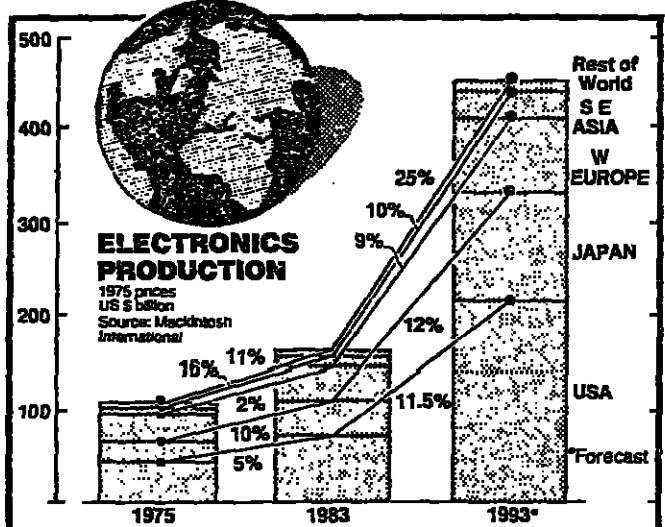
If the countries in the bloc - Hong Kong, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and, to some degree, Australia - invest properly, they could reverse the trend and compete increasingly with the leading Western manufacturers.

These are the conclusions of a comprehensive study by Mackintosh International, the Luton firm of electronic analysts.

The report, just published, says: "South East Asia is no longer a Utopia for those in search of cheap labour. The growth of plant automation and the emergence of India and China as alternative manufacturing bases are threatening its traditional role and multi-nationals seem gradually to be withdrawing from the area. But it has developed its own skills."

"South Korea, for one, is fast becoming a major competitor on a global scale. Hong Kong is backing in its new role as the gateway to China, and Taiwan is shedding the 'cheap and nasty' image by promoting itself as a source of leading edge technology development."

The bloc has experienced unprecedented growth in electronics in the last 10 years. While it accounts for only 8 per cent of world electronics production, worth \$71 billion (£50



billions) this is double the level of 1975 and many of the countries have enjoyed growth rates of around 40 per cent.

The region's share of the world electronics market is modest compared with the 46 per cent of the US, Japan's 24 per cent and Western Europe's 21 per cent. However, the growth rates are impressive and show the commercial potential in electronics manufacture.

According to the Mackintosh study, production in South East Asia in real terms has grown at a compound average rate of 16 per cent between 1975 and 1983. This compares favourably to 5 per cent in the US, 10 per cent in Japan and 2 per cent in Western Europe.

Malaysia has experienced a growth rate of 42 per cent during that period and the Philippines 39 per cent - the

later largely due to the new industries assembling semi-conductors.

But the Pacific Basin now faces a crisis if it cannot raise the necessary money for research and development and the education of its workforce as it chases the manufacturer of more sophisticated products.

The report concludes "if sufficient of these problems can be overcome and local industry (and possibly foreign offshore investment) continues to prosper, then the industry in South East Asia will find itself increasingly competing head on with the USA and Japan."

"Although the involvement of Western and Japanese manufacturers is still important, the development of local industry and of the electronics industry worldwide will be of critical importance to the home government."

## Financial centre casualties likely

By Teresa Poole

The battle to set up high street financial supermarkets in 1986 will produce casualties according to research by Coopers & Lybrand's management consultancy division.

The viability of these financial centres is unclear and there has been insufficient analysis and planning, according to the report.

The research programme considered the business structures that are likely to emerge in the race to provide one-stop financial centres offering a range of services including money transmission, insurance,

mortgages, estate agency, and investment advice. It found that retailers, with their prime high street sites, large customer flows and skill in merchandising were particularly well placed to tap the new market.

Mr John Hayes, associate director, says: "They will buy third party products and sell those products which match their own customer base."

"The main dangers for them lie in choosing the wrong image, entering an unknown product area without extensive research and moving into potentially

labour intensive areas without the margins to support them", he says.

There will also be the financial or retail conglomerate - the clearing banks and maybe the big building societies - which are likely to own the providers of their main services and sell through their own network.

"For them the main dangers are their risk exposure in unknown fields, failing to manage the new specialists required and the old conflict of interests problem," Mr Hayes says.

### MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	CURRENCIES	INTEREST RATES
Friday's close and change on week	Friday's close and change on week	London:
FT Ind Ord .....1,123.3 (+14.7)	£: \$1.4365 (-0.008)	Bank Base: 11½%
FT All Share .....876.10 (+5.12)	£: DM 3.9522 (-0.0221)	3-month Interbank 11½%-11¾%
FT Govt Securities .....63.00 (+0.15)	£: Sfr 2.9920 (-0.0200)	3-month eligible bills:
FT-SE 100 .....1,399.9 (+12.4)	£: FF 10.8817 (-0.1110)	buying rate 11½%-11¾%
Bargains .....9,298 (-13,817)	£: Yen 230.23 (+1,290.0)	US:
Dataseam USM .....104.72 (+4.4)	£: Index 77.9 (-0.2)	Prime Rate 9.50%
New York		Federal Funds 9%
Dow Jones .....1,543 (same)		3-month Treasury Bills 7.15-7.13%
Nikkei Dow .....13,083.18 (+72.09)		30-year bond price 100¼-100½
Hong Kong		
Amerasia .....1,730.37 (+10.21)		
Sydney: AO .....997.2 (+11.2)		
Frankfurt		
Commerzbank .....1,837.1 (+68)		
General .....28.08 (u)		
Paris: CAC .....262.0 (+9.8)		
Zurich:		
SKA General .....496.0 (+8.8)		

GOLD
London fixing:
am \$324.80pm - \$326.85
close \$326.75-327.25 - \$228.00
228.50
New York:
£: \$1.4460 (+0.0219)
£: DM 2.4835 (-0.0527)
£: Index 128.3 (u)
ECU \$0.614663 (u)
SCR NA

BOARD MEETINGS
TODAY - Interims: Highgate & Job Group, Stavert Zigmala. Finals: None announced.
TOMORROW - Interims: Arbutnot Dollar Income Trust (second interim dividend), Kennedy Smale, Wyndham Group. Finals: None announced.
THURSDAY - Interims: Alm Group. Finals: None announced.
FRIDAY - Interims: Shaw Carpets. Finals: First National Finance Corporation, First National Securities.

### IN BRIEF

## TSB sale optimism

The £1 billion flotation of the TSB Group could still go ahead next summer if legal problems are sorted out quickly, according to Mr Philip Charlton, chief general manager.

He said more than 200,000 people had made inquiries about the flotation in the week and a half before the share campaign was called off. Since then another 100,000 inquiries have been received.

The campaign was halted after a Scottish judge ruled against the Treasury's view that the bank's depositors owned its assets. An appeal by the Treasury is being heard on February 11.

"We are still aiming for a 1986 flotation. If everything goes through quickly we could go for a die in the summer or autumn", said Mr Charlton.

## Helicopter date

Helitech 86, the first European helicopter technology conference and exhibition, will be staged from April 8-10 at the new Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre, a few miles from Aberdeen Airport, the world's biggest and busiest. The events, organized by Offshore Conferences and Exhibitions, has the backing of the Civil Aviation Authority and Aberdeen Airport.

Output from high technology manufacturing industries in Scotland more than doubled in the five years from 1979 to 1984. In 1984, the new industries had their best year with overall output jumping by a quarter mainly due to a surge in the data processing equipment market, according to the Scottish Office.

## Research rise

Spending for research and development in the US next year is expected to rise 9.5 per cent to \$116.8 billion (\$21.6 billion) from the \$106.6 billion estimated for 1985, the private Battelle Institute predicted.

Mexico's president, Señor Miguel de la Madrid, is expected to express his country's growing concern at United States' protectionist trade tendencies during his meeting with President Reagan this week, according to authorities in Mexico City.

## Australia ahead

Leading indices for seven of the world's nine leading industrial countries show "gathering economic strength", with Australia setting the pace, according to the Conference Board, an industry-supported, non-profit economic research institute.

## Ajax/Beacon

The Ajax Insurance Association, cover holders for Ajax engineering policies at Lloyd's, has asked us to point out that it has no connection with Ajax Insurance, the subject of a report in *The Times* last Tuesday.

I.D. Underwriting Agencies also wishes to make clear that the Beacon Motor Syndicates have no connection with Beacon Insurance, referred to in the same report.

## Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Members of National Australia Bank Limited will be held at 36th Floor, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, January 23, 1986, at 11.00 a.m.

### Ordinary Business

1. To receive and consider the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss and the reports of the Directors and of the Auditor for the year ended September 30, 1985.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint an Auditor.
4. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

### Special Business

1. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass a Special Resolution to amend the Company's Articles of Association to permit the appointment of not more than two Deputy Managing Directors.
2. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass an Ordinary Resolution to authorise the payment of remuneration to directors of First National Limited and First National Managers Limited who are also Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board  
B. E. Skerman, Secretary  
December 12, 1985

### Proxies

A Member or other person entitled to vote may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote instead of him. Where more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to represent a specified proportion of the Member's voting rights. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

**National Australia Bank**  
National Australia Bank Limited, incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia 33065327

## Stock markets' gains to continue says broker

By Cliff Feltham

Prices should continue to rise on the world's stock markets well into 1986, according to the stockbroker, Horace Govett.

Easy credit and increased economic activity, combined with soft material prices, point to increased profits and rising securities prices, the broker predicts in a review of world markets.

The review says: "Problems are only going to emerge when the pressure of internal demand in the industrial economies rises to a level which begins to bid up interest rates."

"Once the Reagan Administration feels it has satisfied the electorate in front of next autumn's Congressional elections, there is a strong probability that money will be tightened. The broker expects the London stock market to turn in a satisfactory performance, "but not one in the superstar class." New York is predicted to produce gains of between 10 to

15 per cent, while currency gains should provide the main attraction in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the stockbroker, James Capel, forecasts in its international bond and currency review, that interest rates are set to decline in the new year in most leading industrial countries, but not in Britain.

A weaker dollar and lower borrowing costs in the United States, the broker says, should trigger lower interest rates in Japan and West Germany.

Although a weaker US economic scene and Mrs Thatcher's determination to beat inflation have so far protected sterling from the worst fears of an oil price collapse, the acid test will come in the first quarter of 1986.

The review says that renewed oil price worries and fears of a relaxed fiscal policy in the run-up to the Budget could give a "rough ride" to both sterling and domestic interest rates.

## Export rise for Austin Rover

British cars have had their biggest success in breaking into world markets since 1979.

Sales of Austin Rover cars abroad jumped 15 per cent in 1985 to 104,000. This is the first time overseas sales of cars made in Britain had exceeded 100,000 since 1979.

This year the company Britain's biggest car manufacturer, expects further improvement helped by the introduction of the Rover 800 series.

Mr Peter Johnson, director of export sales, said: "Over the past two years, we have been giving a great deal of attention to developing our dealer networks and this, coupled with new products like the five-door Metro, MG Maestro, Montego and Rover 200 series, has given us the ability to compete more aggressively."

Austin Rover sold cars worth £300 million to more than 50 countries with the bulk going to Continental markets.

## Sperrings and Total in petrol sales link

Sperrings, the Southampton-based pioneer in Britain of the convenience store, is linking with the Total oil company to develop a chain of up to 100 convenience stores selling petrol.

The first of the new chain, with a joint logo featuring both

company names, is planned to open at Richmond, Surrey, in March. More are due to follow during the year.

Linked convenience stores and petrol forecourts are common in the United States, and there are already some in Britain. Mr Mike Trusler,



























